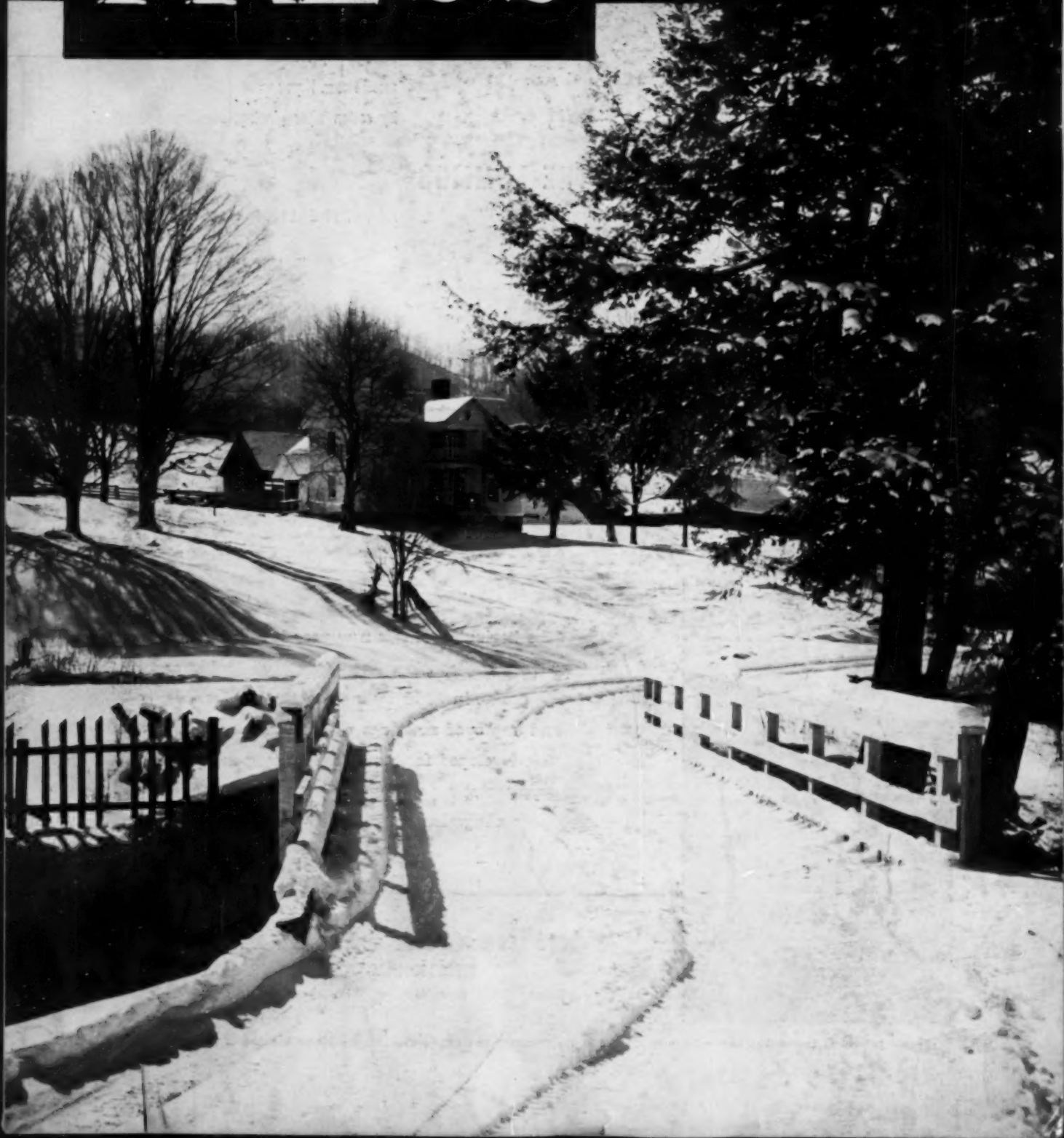


PRESS

59th
year





CAN COTTON SURVIVE?

Only if cotton is worth saving. The Lummus Super-Jet is dedicated to increasing the ginner's cotton quality through super cleaning of the processed fibers. If you want a finer quality cotton after ginning, investigate

THE LUMMUS *Super-Jet*
AIR TYPE LINT CLEANER



PLAN NOW

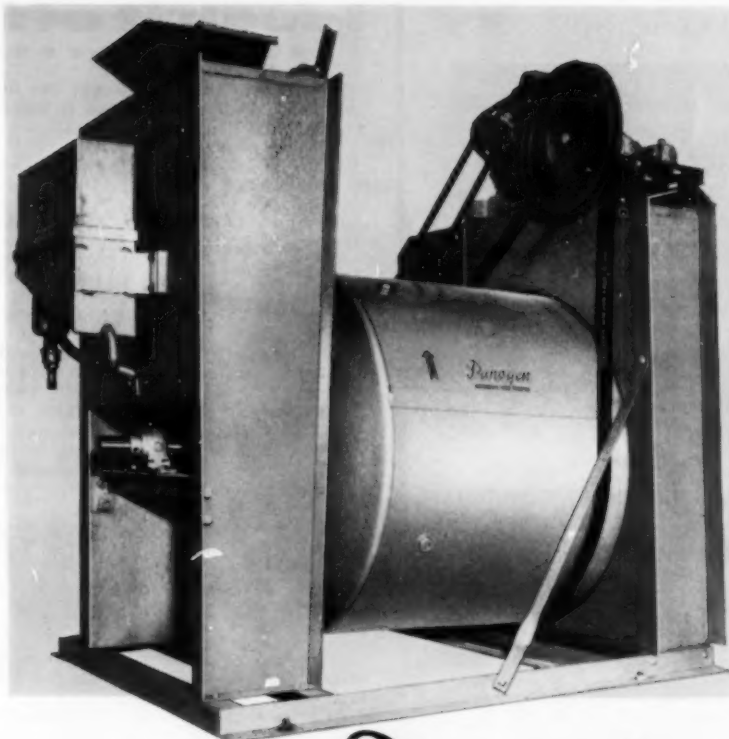
for bigger profits in 1958

The beginning of this new year is a good time to take stock and consider how you can make bigger profits in 1958 by installation of advanced and improved machines which Continental has developed for the cotton ginning industry. Our representatives will survey your plant without obligation and submit recommendations.

Continental Gin Company

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SEED TREATER**

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INCLUDES ELECTRIC
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Now you can *Panogenize* 350 bushels of seed per hour for only about $\frac{1}{2}$ the regular equipment cost

Here's a fully automatic PANOGEN Liquid Seed Treater at an unbelievably low price!

The new PANOGEN MODEL LC is a "push-button" Treater which offers the same dependable service as the larger Panogen Models. It treats 350 bushels per hour ... uniformly, thoroughly, accurately.

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In short, the new MODEL LC offers you the basic features that have enabled Panogen Treaters to give year after year of efficient, trouble-free service since their introduction in 1948.

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Satisfied Customers. And when you treat seed by the popular PANOGEN PROCESS (liquid PANOGEN applied in a PANOGEN Treater), you offer your customers the benefit of the best and most modern seed treatment ... effective disease control, higher yields, more profit per acre.

Use the coupon to obtain more information about this unusual treater ... and your free copy of the new 16-page booklet, "The Benefits Of A Modern Seed Treatment".



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laugh it off

There's only one thing a guy can drop that's more explosive than an H-Bomb—a girl friend.

Witness: "I came home, your honor, and found my wife in the arms of a strange man."

Domestic Relations Judge: "And what did she say when you caught her?"

Witness: "That's what hurt me most, your honor. She turns and says, 'Well look who's here! Old blabber-mouth!—now the whole neighborhood will know!'"

A woman stepped off the penny scales and turned to her husband who eyed her appraisingly and asked: "Well, what's the verdict? A little overweight, eh?"

"Oh, no," replied the little woman. "I wouldn't say that; but according to that height table on the front, I should be about six inches taller."

Lulu and Lizzie were talking about Percy. "He's an awful pest," said Lulu, "he doesn't know when to stop."

"That's strange," said Lizzie. "I was out riding with him and he found a dandy place."

A modern girl is one who sticks to the spinning wheel—until her chips give out.

A man who knew his wife wanted a medallion undertook to buy her one for a gift. By the time he got to the department store he had forgotten what they were called. Luckily, at a nearby counter he spotted a young salesgirl who had a medallion hanging from a chain around her neck. He went up to her, pointed to it, and asked,

"What do you call those things and where do you buy them?"

Blushing furiously, she replied, "Falsies. Second floor, in Lingerie."

On the morning of a six-year-old girl's birthday party, one guest's mother phoned to explain that her son couldn't attend because of illness. After politely saying that she was sorry and that she wished a quick recovery, the birthday girl added, "He can bring me the present when he gets well."

"Doctor," worried the nurse, "I'm afraid that patient in Room 205 isn't doing too well."

"Well, let's make him as comfortable as possible," suggested the doctor. "Give him what he wants."

"Not on your life," blushed the nurse. "Not until he proposes at least."

One fly said to another: "How's things?"

"Oh, baby is sick," said the first one. "Had to walk the ceiling with him all night."

"How are you getting on at home since your wife went away?"

"Fine. I've reached the highest point of efficiency. I can put my socks on from either end."

A course of solarium treatment had been recommended for an elderly lady. To dispel her nervousness, the consultant told her, "Why, a few weeks of that, and you'll be 10 years younger."

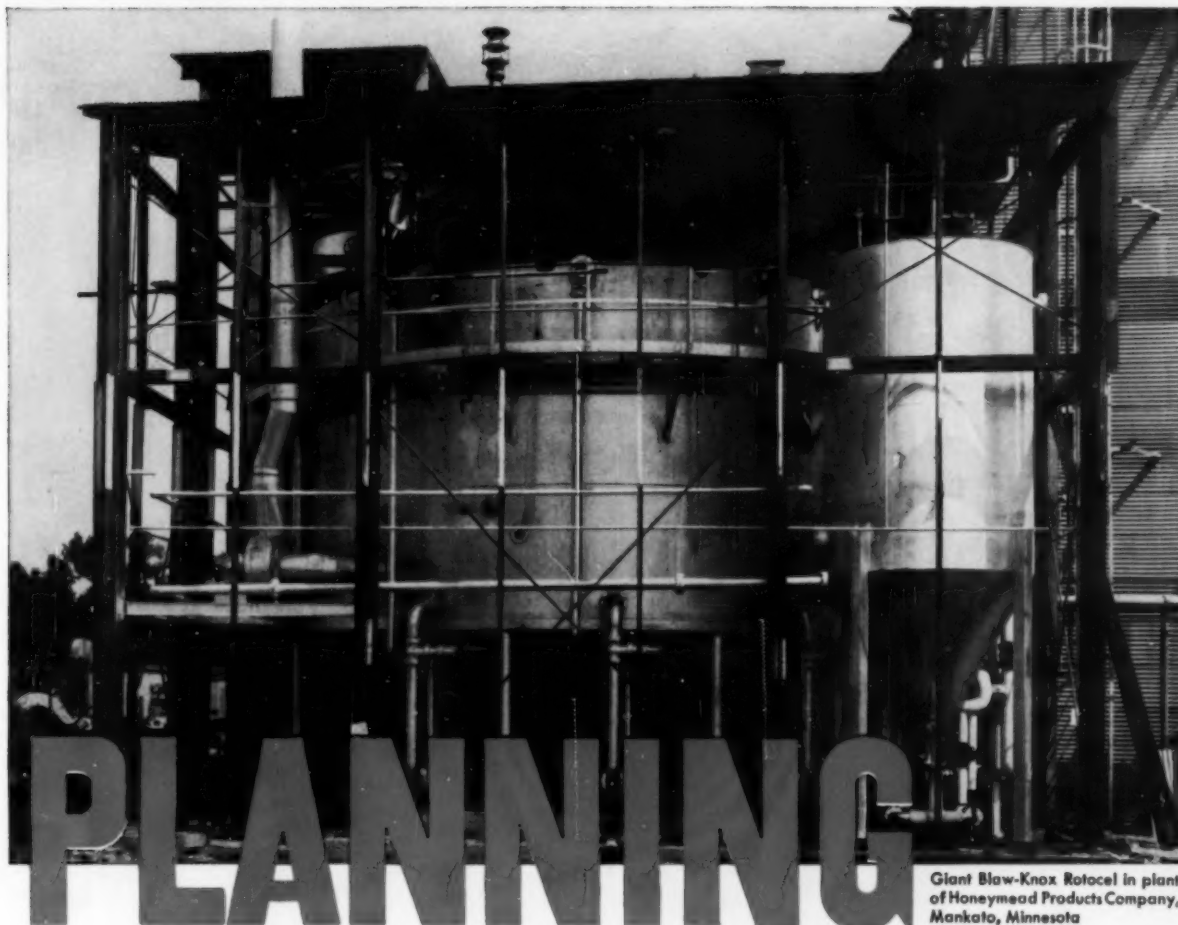
"Oh, dear," wailed the old lady, "it won't affect my pension, will it?"



OUR COVER SCENE:

Snow-covered fields, roads and bridges have a universal appeal, which probably is greatest to those who view them from a warm sunny distance. January's the month to see such pictures as the one on our cover, as this is the coldest month of the year in the U.S., with the average temperature ranging from zero to 70 in different parts of the country. The dates on which you're reading this are the "low" of winter, so you can now start thawing out until July 15 when you'll be glad to head toward winter again.

Photo by Frank J. Miller



Giant Blaw-Knox Rotocel in plant of Honeymead Products Company, Mankato, Minnesota

PLANNING

switch to world's largest Rotocel doubled production—downtime only 13 days

To maintain a top competitive position in the soybean oil market, Honeymead Products Company decided last year to increase their production.

In 1953 Blaw-Knox had designed, engineered, and constructed a 500-ton-per-day Rotocel in Honeymead's soybean plant at Mankato, Minnesota—which was the largest unit of its type in the world.

In 1956 Honeymead gave Blaw-Knox another contract; this time for a 1200-ton-per-day Rotocel—again the world's largest.

To install this new unit with minimum loss of production time required complex, detailed planning by Blaw-Knox engineers. For instance, before the 500-ton-per-day Rotocel was taken out of production, every piece of pipe to connect the new

1200-ton-per-day unit was measured, cut and threaded. Every bolt and lock washer was on the job.

Results: the switch over was handled so efficiently that only 13 days of production time were lost. Honeymead more than doubled their production and improved their competitive position.

As a further result, Blaw-Knox obtained another assignment from Honeymead—to design, engineer and construct an oil de-odorization system, which also will be the largest of its kind in the world.

This Blaw-Knox experience and know-how—obtained in engineering and constructing 35 solvent extraction plants—are readily available to you. We welcome the opportunity to discuss your proposed projects and to give you our recommendations.



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Phillips Announces a New, Improved High-Purity Hexane

An Important Technical Advance in the Solvent Extraction of Oils



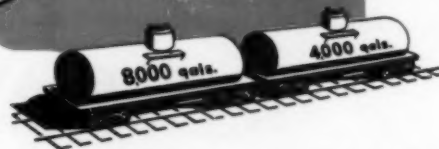
For the first time, a High-Purity Normal Hexane is available to oil seed processors in commercial quantities at commercial prices.

The minimum Normal Hexane content of this new solvent is guaranteed to be 85%. Low Benzene (Typical Content: 0.1 LV%) and Sulfur (Typical Content: 10 ppm) reduce color and odor in extracted oils, while lower vapor pressure and narrower boiling range improve solvent recovery.

This new, improved Phillips 66 Hexane has been successfully field-tested and is available for immediate delivery to oil seed processors at no increase in price.



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Can We Find New Ways To Beat Bugs?



Hairy cotton cuts weevil damage, and researchers think nectarless variety and indigestion for insects may control pests in the future.

Can we starve the pink bollworm out of the U.S.?

Is indigestion for insects the answer to the pest problem?

Will hairy cotton keep weevils from laying eggs?

These are a few of the questions scientists seek to answer as they struggle to help cotton farmers cut insect losses and reduce costs of insect control.

Researchers are hunting new and different solutions to old problems because they are worried about such facts as these:

1. We've been fighting the leafworm for over 150 years—the weevil for more than half a century—even the dreaded pink bollworm came to Texas 40 years ago.

2. Now some of these pests have developed resistance to some of our best poisons.

3. And now, more than ever before, when cotton growers need to reduce production costs and labor—better ways to control insects certainly would help.

"Maybe there are other ways to fight cotton pests in addition to poisoning and such cultural practices as stalk destruction," research workers say. And they are exploring every possibility that looks promising—as far as their funds will permit.

• **Indigestion for Insects** — Finding out what pink bollworms must eat—and how to give them indigestion—is the job of USDA Researcher Dr. Erma Vanderzant, stationed at Texas A&M College.

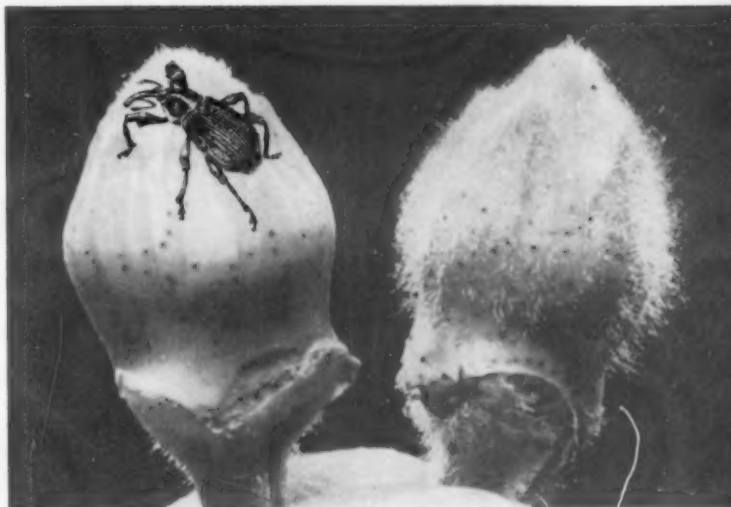
She's succeeded in raising several



PLANT BREEDER W. H. WESSLING inspects hairy cotton plant, which is resistant to weevil attack, in North Carolina research program.

generations of pink bollworms on completely sterile diets. She knows exactly what the pest must eat to live.

Dr. Vanderzant says, "Now we can study each individual chemical part of the diet—its action, and its metabolic interactions with other components of the diet. Furthermore, the insect can be removed from the rearing container at any



HAIRS on cotton at right discouraged weevils' egg laying in North Carolina test; result was less damage than to the cotton shown on left.

time during its development so that its biochemistry in a particular stage can be studied. This is difficult if not impossible under natural conditions. And, we can study the effect of different anti-metabolites." (Anti-metabolites are chemicals which interfere with the body's chemistry, or metabolism.)

"We will start with some of the known anti-metabolites," she says, "We want to learn how insects—particularly pink bollworms—differ in a metabolic sense from other animals."

USDA on Jan. 9 announced that Dr. Vanderzant also has raised boll weevils on sterile diets.

Suitable for rearing both larvae and adults, the specially prepared boll weevil food can help to assure a continuous supply of weevils of known age and lineage for experimental use, largely eliminating dependence upon natural and seasonal sources of supply, USDA said.

To permit mass production of boll weevils at low cost, researchers must find a way to make female weevils deposit eggs in the diet as readily as they deposit them in cotton squares.

For adult weevils, the sterile diet is placed in a small dish and covered with

(Continued on Page 33)

• Council Delegates Meet in Phoenix

PHOENIX, Jan. 10

COTTON INDUSTRY leaders have been busy here since Wednesday in committee meetings drafting recommendations for the annual meeting, Jan. 13-14, of the National Cotton Council.

General sessions Monday and Tuesday are at the Westward Ho, but more than 1,000 Council delegates and guests are housed in most of the available hotel and motel facilities around Phoenix.

L. C. Houser, chairman of the board, Sears, Roebuck and Co., is the featured guest speaker of the convention, while Jack Timmons, Shreveport, farm direc-

tor, Radio Station KWKH, will tell how radio serves the cotton industry as part of the public relations presentation.

Delegates will hear reports from committee chairmen, and hold meetings of industry groups and state units during the two days.

Topic of major interest among early-arriving delegates included efforts of a special committee here, and other groups elsewhere, to find a cotton legislative program upon which all industry segments could agree; the cotton export situation and over-all foreign trade outlook; and the need for increased production in 1958 to overcome the increasing scarcity of desirable qualities of cotton for foreign and domestic mills.

• Legislation — Officially, the Council

carefully refrains from entanglement in legislative differences of opinion. Delegates to the annual meetings, however, include most of the leaders in farm and industry organizations concerned with legislation. Some of the highlights of the outlook, as Congress meets, were reported by observers currently in Phoenix as follows:

1. American Farm Bureau Federation's cotton program will not necessarily be that adopted by Cotton States representatives who met in Dallas in December. AFBF directors may support a different program before Congress.

2. American Cotton Producer Associates "stand ready" to discuss a united front with AFBF and other groups, but continue to back their own program until they find "any plan which would either solve cotton's problems more effectively than our bill or have greater likelihood of enactment." (Whether all groups associated with ACPA will stay with this position was questioned by some who expect some Delta organizations to shift to legislation sponsored by Mississippi groups).

3. Chances for enactment of new cotton legislation by Congress appear to be a toss-up at this time. Willingness of Secretary of Agriculture Benson to swap out on a short-term program of more acreage for a longtime plan of his own, and some formula for agreement with farm legislators from the Corn Belt and other areas seems to be the keys to early enactment of a new cotton program.

That something must be done to get new legislation seems to be the one point which everyone agrees. "We can lose only if Congress fails to act or acts too late for this crop," comments C. B. Ray, executive manager of the Texas Valley Farm Bureau.

Less Futures Trading In Soybeans, Cotton

Futures trading in fats and oils and grains continued at high levels in 1957, but soybean and cotton futures volumes declined.

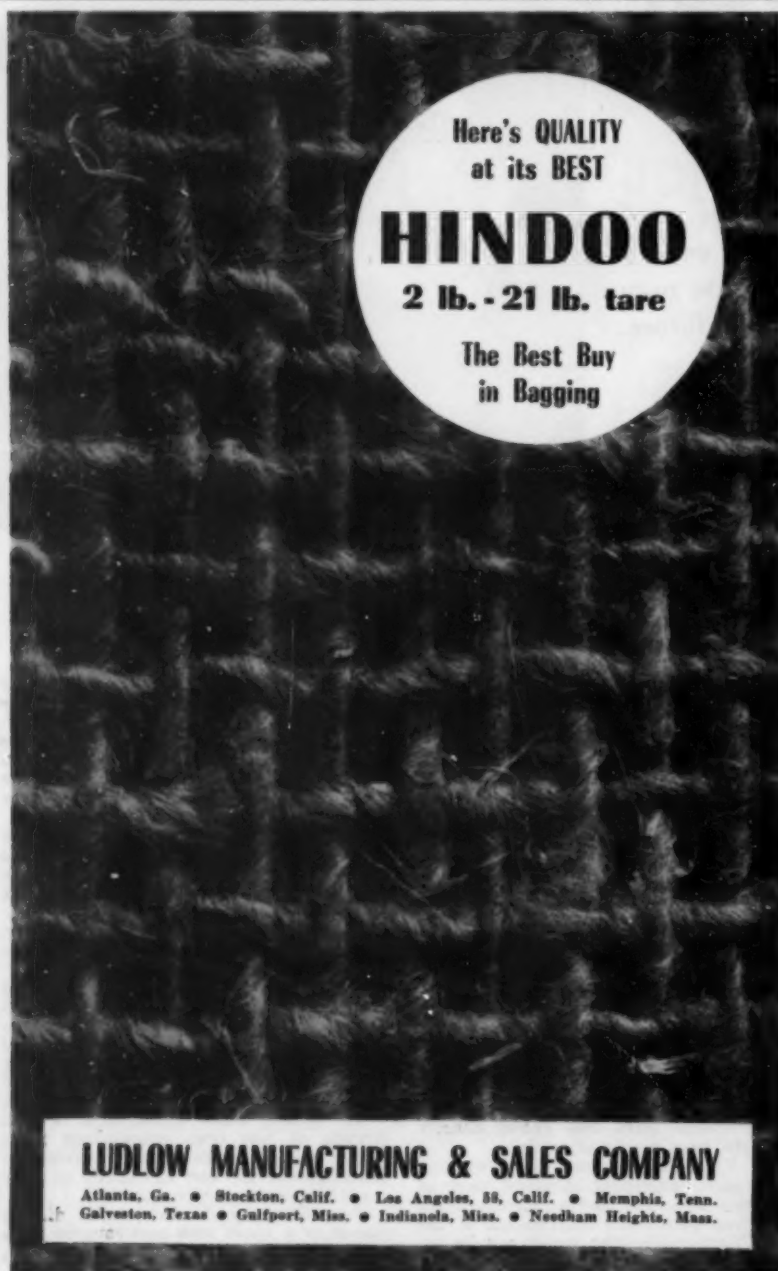
Soybean futures trading, with an estimated volume of 4,300,000,000 bushels on the Chicago Board of Trade, decreased 26 percent compared with 1956. Activity in corn futures, aggregating two billion bushels, was about 20 percent below the previous year. The volume in rye was nearly a billion bushels, the largest in 12 years. Activity in oats declined.

Although activity in the cotton futures markets has tended to increase recently, the estimated volume for 1957 reflects a decrease for the fifth consecutive year. Total trading, mainly on the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges, amounted to 21,700,000 bales, against 29,900,000 in 1956, or a decrease of about 27 percent.

Report Dates Announced

USDA has announced 1958 issue dates for reports on agriculture. As usual, cotton reports will be issued on the eighth of each month, July through December, except in November, when the report will come out Nov. 10 because Nov. 8 is on Saturday.

The complete list of report dates is available from Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25.



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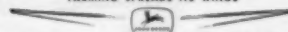
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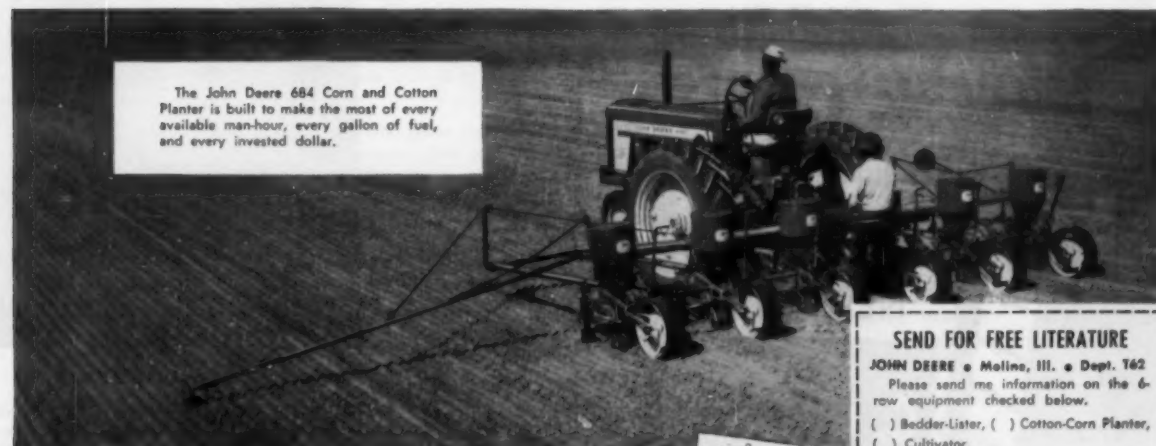
land, in beds, or on furrows. Larger, lower seed hoppers are easier to fill and keep filled. Easy adjustments and rugged dependability insure a fast, uniform job over every wide 6-row strip.

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CREDIT PLAN

New Mexico Feed Men Move Convention Site

The site of the annual convention of the New Mexico Grain and Feed Dealer's Association has been switched to La-Fonda Hotel, Santa Fe.

A directors meeting will be held on the evening of Jan. 23, and the convention will begin with registration on the morning of Jan. 24. The first day's program will feature talks on feeds, fertilizers, business problems and legislation.

Dr. J. J. Drain of American Cyanamid Co., who will talk on "General Nutrition," heads the list of technical experts. The second day of the meeting will be devoted to a business session.

Ginner Helps Farmers Get Soil Bank Facts

E. G. Buske, ginner at Shiner, Texas, has been a leader in informing farmers about the importance of considering carefully before signing cotton acreage for the 1958 Soil Bank. Shiner Chamber of Commerce and the local paper are publicizing the effects of the Soil Bank on the area's economy.

Canada Uses Less Lint

Canada used 124,000 bales of cotton in August-November, 1957. USDA estimates this at eight percent below cotton use a year earlier.

Fibers and Fabrics Theme of Meeting

COTTON AND ITS COMPETITORS will be discussed Feb. 3 at a meeting at the Rice Hotel in Houston. Sponsors are the Cotton Improvement Committee of Texas and the American Society for Testing Materials.

Ginners and their wives are invited, as are other members of the cotton industry.

Cotton fashions designed by students at Texas Women's University will be displayed at a style show and luncheon at noon. Dr. Bethel Maxine Caster of the Costume Design Shop is in charge of the students.

"Fibers, Fabrics, Fashions, Future" will be the subject discussed by the luncheon speaker, President Richard T. Kroph of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Dr. Earl E. Berkley, Houston, chairman of the Cotton Improvement Committee, will preside at the Houston meeting. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, chairman, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, will open the meeting.

Hybrids as material for cotton improvement will be discussed by Dr. C. F. Lewis, Texas A&M College.

"American Cotton's Position in World Commerce" will be discussed by Harmon Whittington, president, Anderson, Clayton & Co.

Dr. C. H. Fisher, director, Southern Utilization and Research Division, USDA, New Orleans, will discuss progress in chemical finishing of cotton.

Manmade fibers will be the subject of a talk by Paul C. West of Du Pont.

Pesticide Conference

New Mexico A&M College will have a Pesticide Conference Feb. 6-7.

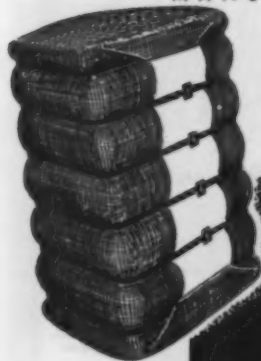


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To Address Ginners

WILMER SMITH, Wilson, Texas, who has served as president of Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, and is active in many cotton organizations, will be the principal speaker Jan. 28 at the annual meeting of the Cooperative Ginners' Association of Oklahoma. The convention will be held at the American Legion Building in Hobart.



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When it comes to financing a crop, GOOD SEED is a factor in getting the loan approved. He knows from experience and bank records that farmers who make profits year after year are farmers who plant only the best seed.

GOOD SEED may help in getting a crop loan from the bank, but more often the reputation of the man behind the crop is the deciding factor. Reputation is your best guide also in selecting the cotton you will plant this year. The reputation of DELTAPINE COTTON and of the breeders behind it is founded on more than forty years' experience in scientific plant breeding, and in pure seed production. It is founded on the fact that thousands of the belt's most successful farmers plant more than one-third of the entire U. S. cotton acreage to Deltapine varieties, year after year.

You probably have a neighbor who grows Deltapine. Ask him, or better still, plant it yourself, compare yield per acre, gin turnout, and most important compare the price it brings with any other variety grown in your area. You'll see why farmers get ahead, and stay ahead with Deltapine. There's a Deltapine variety bred to do well in your area. Plant it this year and see how it pays to plant GOOD SEED. Get the full benefit—plant Deltapine REGISTERED seed, first year from foundation stock. Place your order now with your seed dealer.



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Farmers and Public Should Know:

More Cotton Needed in 1958

COTTON'S IMPORTANCE to the economy of leading agricultural states is evident from 1957 crop value figures, just released. These statistics suggest the need for cotton industry members to do everything possible to make the public aware of the significance of cotton revenue to the economy of the Belt, and the opportunity for making money growing cotton in 1958. (See editorial on Page 31 of this issue.)

The two leading cotton states in 1957

—Texas and California—report the following: Cotton and its seed accounted for 49.43 percent of the value of field crops in Texas and 38 percent of the total field crop value in California. Texas' income per acre from cotton (\$104.78 per harvested acre) far exceeded that from most other crops.

"Income from cotton," Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association points out, "influences the livelihood of more Texans than any other crop; its value is

multiplied more than seven times as it moves through the channels of trade and processing."

• **Must Plant to Prosper** — Under-Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse said in a recent Memphis talk:

"Farmers must plant to prosper. Farming areas must plant to prosper. Certainly laborers, merchants, and entire trade centers, as well as the total economy, need a program of plant to prosper. Freedom to plant and ever expanding markets for farm products must be the goal."

"Cotton is in major trouble because of laws that have encouraged and required farmers to attempt to prosper by not planting."

"Manufacturers of synthetic fibers have expanded manufacturing plants and prospered. Foreign cotton farmers have expanded the planting of cotton and prospered."

"The result in 10 years:

"U.S. cotton farmers cut back in acreage from 24 million (1947-49) to 16 million (1955-57) acres."

"Synthetic fiber production in the U.S. is up the equivalent of 2,100,000 bales of cotton since 1947. For the world, the increase is equivalent to about 11 million bales."

"Foreign cotton production since 1947 is up over 13 million bales."

There is great need for making cotton competitive in price BOTH at home and abroad. In 1956-57 the U.S. offtake was 600,000 bales under the 1955-56 domestic consumption. For the first two months of this year our domestic consumption was running at about 10 thousand bales per month less than for the same two months last year. If this decline is not stopped, the offtake by our domestic mills for the current year will be a little less than 8,500,000 bales, compared with 9,200,000 bales two years ago.

"The export sales program has demonstrated that if cotton is made competitive with rayon the inroads being made by staple fiber not only are stopped, but cotton begins to recover lost markets. In Europe it has been shown that consumers, given the choice of cotton or rayon fabrics—at competitive prices—take the cottons."

"Cotton, to compete at home and abroad, must meet certain minimum requirements."

"First is availability of supplies. This, perhaps, is as important as price, which is considered the major essential. Foreign mills and domestic mills must know that they will have ample supplies of cottons they desire if they are to stay with cotton. Mill programs are based on long-range plans. Mills know that they can get ample supplies of rayon at a stabilized price. They need assurance that the same will be true for cotton."

"The second element, equally as important as availability, is price. Cotton must be made competitive."

"Steps need to be taken to produce more of the kind of cotton demanded by the world of today. The shortest staple and low-quality cotton need eventually to decline to prices at which they can be used. Low-grade cottons can be used by mills if the price differential is great enough to compensate for the extra manufacturing costs. They cannot be used when their price is supported at levels which make it unprofitable to use them."



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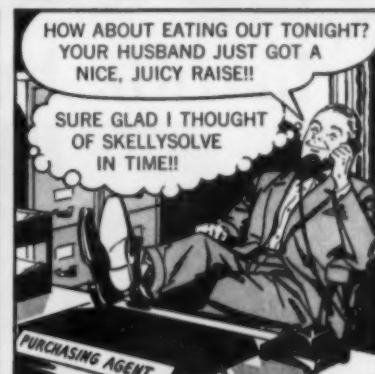
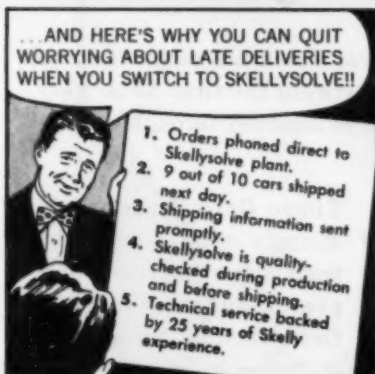
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may start
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If Chuck Key follows his father Otha Key into the management end of the cotton oil industry, his path may parallel the route of his college basketball career—starting at the bottom and working up.

Otha, assistant manager of the Plains Cooperative Oil Mill in Lubbock, has seen Chuck begin at the ground level, literally, in the cotton industry, and figuratively as a basketballer for the newest Southwest Conference member, Texas Tech.

As "just a kid" at nearby Littlefield several years ago, Chuck pulled cotton for \$2 a hundred after school. He began his Texas Tech cage career on just a try-out basis, as far as an athletic scholarship was concerned. A short year later, he gained nation-wide publicity for his success against highly-ranked Southern Methodist.

• Thrilled Fans—And Punsters—Chuck,



By BILL HOLMES
TEXAS TECH

HIGH

climbs

.. he

besides thrilling the 6,100 fans in Lubbock Municipal Coliseum in the Red Raiders' 68-67 upset of the Mustangs last season, also gave punsters a field day.

Tech, they quipped, was "keyed up" in seeking to wipe out the sting of an earlier loss to SMU. In Chuck, the Raiders had found the "key to victory." Furthermore, Chuck's winning field goal with four seconds remaining had come from the "keyhole," or the lower part of the foul circle, and that statement was kee-rect.

All punning aside, Chuck was a real sports hero. He played only eight minutes but accounted for eight points against the Mustangs. And those eight points came in the final six minutes of play as Tech overcame an 11-point deficit in as stirring a finish as any basketball fan would want.

(Chuck continued to give the Mus-
(Continued on Page 38)

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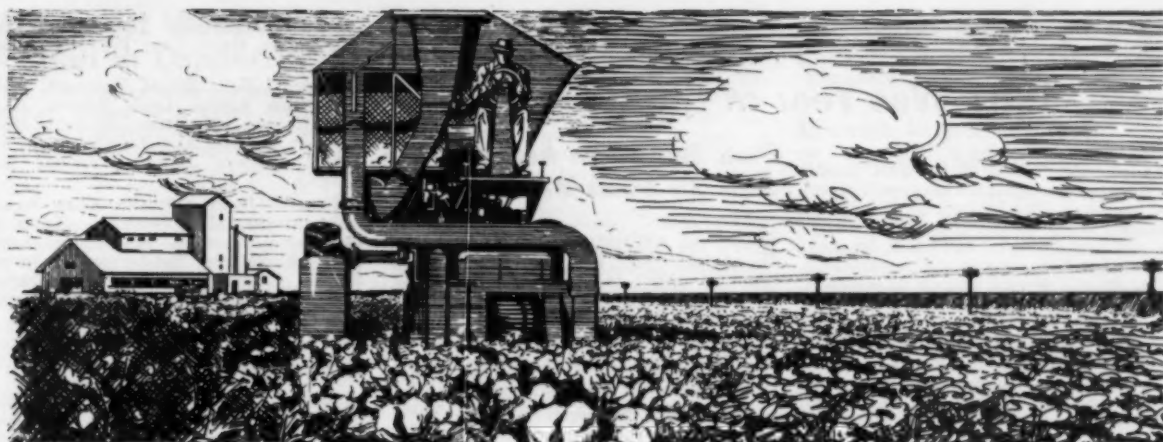


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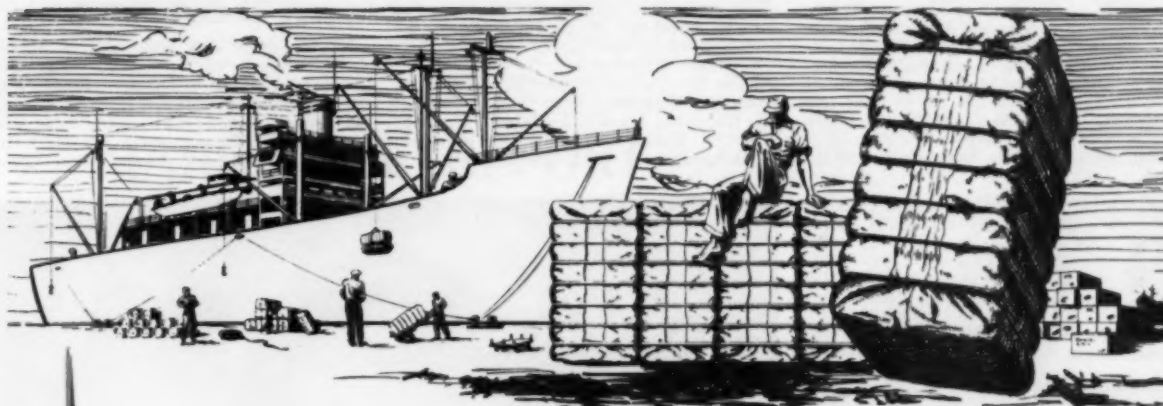
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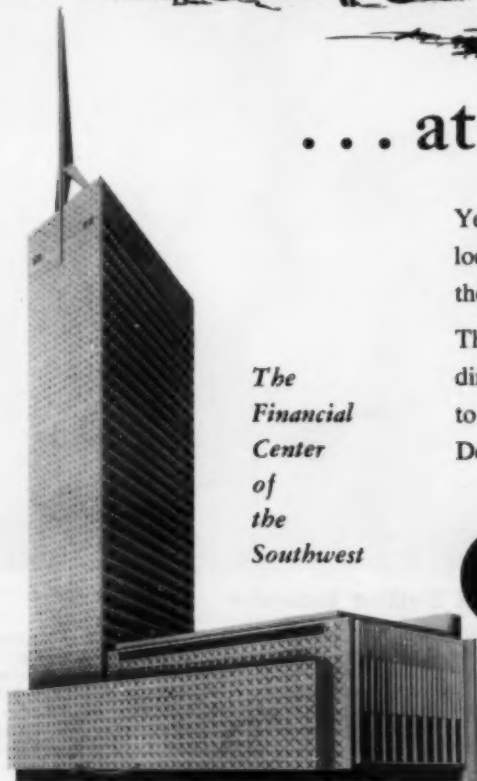
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LARGEST IN THE SOUTH

1957 Was Year of Big Rains

MORE THAN 100 INCHES of rain in parts of the Cotton Belt, with lesser but record amounts elsewhere, will make 1957 go down into history as the "year of the big rains" in the memory of many. The contrast between 1957 and drouthy 1956 and other recent years certainly will make the period unique in weather records.

Rainfall during 1957 at some representative Cotton Belt points was:

Piggott, Ark. — 94.9 inches fell, compared with the average of 50 inches. (Nearby areas in Southeast Missouri received 100 inches.)

Little Rock, Ark. — 70.61 inches of rain, compared with 52.34 in 1956 and the normal of 47.38 inches. Wettest year on record was 1882 with 75.54 inches; driest, 31.57 inches in 1924.

Montgomery, Ala. — 56.66 inches in 1957, 61.32 in 1956 and 53.85 inches, normal. July, 1957, however, was the third driest July in 74 years.

Atlanta, Ga. — 48.87 inches in 1957, 45.59 in 1956, 36.43 in 1955, 31.80 in 1954 (driest on record). Normal is 49.16 inches.

Jackson, Miss. — 58.00 inches of rain in 1957, 7.14 above normal and 11.23 more than in 1956. Ten to 15 inches of rain during September-November, 1957, however, accounted for much loss and delay in harvesting cotton and other crops.

Memphis, Tenn. — 76.85 inches in 1957, a record high. Normal is 49.42 inches.

Lubbock, Texas — 24.56 inches of rain in 1957, as compared with 10.83 in 1956 and a normal of 18.89 inches.

Atlantic Steel Promotes Brooks and Nelson

Appointment of Gordon E. Brooks as assistant general manager of sales for Atlantic Steel Co. has been announced by Howard B. Johnson, president. At the same time Connor F. Nelson, Jr., was named to succeed Brooks as sales representative for the company's Atlanta territory.

Brooks has been connected with Atlantic Steel since 1933, and has served in the company's order and scheduling departments, as well as in various sales capacities. In 1948 he was made sales representative for north and central Georgia, and in 1953 became the Atlanta territory sales representative.

Nelson joined Atlantic Steel in 1949 after his graduation from Georgia Tech. Prior to this appointment, he was chief sales correspondent for the company's wire products division.

Guillory Heads Exchange

D. J. Guillory was elected president of the Memphis Board of Trade at the annual meeting Jan. 11. He succeeds W. R. Flippin, Buckeye vice-president. Hugh Comer, chairman of the board of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., spoke at the luncheon meeting.

Pink Bollworm Area Gets Jan. 25 Final Deadline

Agriculture Commissioner John C. White has set midnight Saturday, Jan. 25, as the "final and immovable" deadline for cotton farmers in a 69-county Central and East Texas area to clear their fields of remaining stalks in compliance with the Texas Pink Bollworm Control Law.

White called the new deadline "final and immovable" and said all farmers having stalks standing in their fields after Jan. 25 will be in direct violation of the law. He said there will be no further extensions of plow-up dates in any of the control areas this season.

White said although delays in control applications have been "necessary and unavoidable," it is now "urgent that all farmers act quickly to prevent the serious build-up of pink bollworm infestation which now threatens us."

Counties affected are:

Zone 4—Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Colorado, Fayette, Fort Bend, Galveston, Gonzales, Harris, Jefferson, Lavaca, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Waller, Washington and Wharton counties.

Zone 5—Bastrop, Caldwell, Comal, Guadalupe, Hays, Lee, Travis and Williamson.

Zone 6—Bell, Milan, Burleson, Falls, Robertson, Brazos, Leon, Burnet, Madison, Grimes, Houston, Walker, Montgomery, Trinity, San Jacinto, Polk, Angelina, Tyler, Hardin, Jasper and Newton.

Zone 7—Hood, Johnson, Ellis, Somervell, Bosque, Hill, Navarro, Hamilton, Lampasas, Coryell, McLennan, Limestone, Freestone, Henderson, Anderson, Smith, Cherokee, Rusk, Nacogdoches, Panola, Shelby, Sabine and San Augustine.

Best Moisture Since '49

Subsoil moisture on the Texas High Plains is the best since 1949, area leaders report. They point out that subsoil moisture usually is a major factor in insuring good cotton yields, so that 1958 crop prospects should be good if normal precipitation is received during the year.

Jersey in Cotton Belt?

New Jersey can grow cotton, reports L. E. Busch of Paulsboro, N.J. Seed from California which he planted June 10 all grew and produced 20 to 25 bolls per stalk. The "crop" produced, also, quite a bit of excitement among neighbors who had never seen cotton grow.



Georgian To Represent Cotton Industry

RED-HAIRED JEAN CARTER is the 1958 Maid of Cotton. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Belfield Carter of Atlanta, is 20 years old and is a junior at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn. She's the twentieth Maid of Cotton and the first Georgian to win the honor. The day following the contest, the 1958 Maid of Cotton left for New York for fittings on a complete all-cotton wardrobe and modeling training. On January 28, Jean will fly via a luxury liner of the British Overseas Airways Corporation to Jamaica, first stop on her international tour. During the next seven months, she will visit more than 40 major cities in the U.S., Canada, and Europe.

• Economist Warns: Cotton in Danger

THE DANGER of a severe shortage of American cotton is a great threat to the cotton industry, a statement issued Jan. 10 at Phoenix pointed out. Dr. M. K. Horne, National Cotton Council economist, issued the warning at a joint session of the Production and Marketing and Foreign Trade Committees.

(Related articles on this subject appear on Pages 8-12-31 of this issue of The Press.)

"If we let the present shortage become more acute, there is every prospect that foreign rayon and foreign cotton will both surge forward again. We may be on the verge once again of destroying our prospects on the export market for a good many years ahead by the painful expedient of not letting the American farmer grow cotton," Dr. Horne said.

He compared the present supply situation with that at the beginning of 1950 when U.S. stocks were moderate, foreign stocks low, and severe acreage restrictions had been announced. Combination of these with the Korean War and poor crop weather brought a drastic raise in world cotton prices, and a five-million-bale increase in foreign production within two seasons. This also greatly stimu-

lated production and consumption of foreign rayon and was a primary factor in the steep decline in U.S. exports.

A surplus was created in the U.S. The farmer had to take "painful reductions in his acreage during the past four seasons; and it was all, very largely, a situation which could have been prevented if he had been allowed to plant enough cotton in 1950."

Today, Dr. Horne noted, "We have the prospect of low foreign stocks and we have the announcement of severe acreage restrictions for the season ahead. We do not have a Korean War, but we have many trouble spots around the world which could flare into little wars or a big war. On top of this we have the fact that the American carry-over next Aug. 1 is expected to be extremely short of good quality cotton."

To meet the kind of competition it has today, the economist said, the industry needs desperately to find a way to keep its supplies adequate, not just most of the time, but all the time.

"If our prices are going to swing periodically from the ground to the sky and back again, heaven knows what kind of average price would be really competitive. It would take a pretty low average price to offset the handicap of the wide fluctuations. We can think more clearly about a relatively stable

price which is aimed at protecting and expanding our markets, not so much within a single year, but across a period of years."

Craugh Urges Markets To Merge, Move South

Jack Craugh, retiring president of Dallas Cotton Exchange, urges that the New York and New Orleans futures markets merge, and has invited them to come to Dallas. He spoke at the annual stockholders meeting of the Dallas Exchange, which will elect new officers Jan. 21.

In his presidential address, Craugh commented: "There is presently no relative value between spot cotton and futures, and our present contract is so far removed from its original intention that it is practically useless." He called for a contract that would cover all grades and staples of cotton against which the government will issue a loan.

Craugh said he felt the futures exchange should be in the South because "the futures people in New York are too far removed from the Cotton Belt to really know our daily cotton problems." He said that Southern banks are now better able to finance the industry than are New York banks, that most New England mills have moved to the South, that all cotton is now delivered in the South, and that cotton is a Southern commodity.

He charged that futures markets in cotton have become "practically dormant" because of federal government programs that are "disastrous and wrong to the core." He recommended substitution of a system of compensatory payments to farmers for all current programs affecting cotton, including the Soil Bank.

MARGARINE REPORT

MARGARINE PRODUCTION set an all-time record high in 1957, as the following reports show. The more significant figures are contained in the purchases survey. To manufacture any product is one thing, but until that product is brought into the American household by the buying public, it is of little value. Not only has production of margarine gone up in 1957, but purchases for household use also have risen during the year, as these parallel reports show.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

Production

MARGARINE PRODUCTION in 1957 set a new record of nearly 1,450,000,000 pounds, it is estimated by Siert F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

This is six percent above last year's all-time record production of 1,369,000,000 pounds and represents the largest annual rate of increase for margarine since the most recent repeal of state prohibitions against the sale of yellow margarine in 1953. (Only two states—Minnesota and Wisconsin—still prohibit yellow margarine. The federal color tax was repealed in 1950.)

Total civilian consumption of margarine, per capita, in 1957 is estimated at 8.5 pounds, based upon USDA reports, compared with an estimated 8.7 pounds of butter. However, the Agriculture Department notes, at least 0.3 pounds of the 8.7 pounds represents surplus butter bought entirely, or in part, with government funds.

"The prospect for a continued increase in consumption of margarine during 1958 is extremely good," Riepma declared. Among the factors contributing to this estimate he cited increasing consumer acceptance, the industry's continued strong promotional efforts, improved quality, population increases, high living costs, and large supplies of American farm ingredients.

Purchases

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING service of USDA has released the third-quarter report of household purchases of margarine and butter for the period July-September, 1957.

This is based on information from the National Consumer Panel of the Market Research Corporation of America, under contract to USDA, and represents a nationwide sample of approximately 6,000 families. From this basic information the general over-all total of purchase volumes and related information are estimated.

These are estimates of total purchases by household consumers only, and do not include restaurants, hotels, hospitals, or other institutional outlets.

Total margarine purchases by householders in the 13-week period, July-September, 1957, amounted to 309 million pounds, up slightly more than eight percent from the comparable quarter two years earlier. Between these two periods, the volume of butter purchases rose only about five percent.

Householders bought about 204 million pounds of butter, the first decline from a prior quarter in this series beginning April-June 1954. More than three-fourths of all butter bought for household use in this period was purchased in the Northeast and North Central States which contain an estimated 57 percent of the population.



John L. Day Retires

JOHN L. DAY RETIRED Jan. 1 at Wilson, N.C., after 43 years with Farmers' Cotton Oil Co. He will be succeeded by E. R. Bridges, who joined the firm in 1932. Day joined the firm as bookkeeper in 1914, and has been secretary and treasurer since 1918. He and Mrs. Day have one son, John L. Day, Jr., an engineer, employed by the Western Electric Company, Burlington, N.C., and three grandchildren.

Merchants Like Fiber Testing

FIBER TESTING eventually may rank with grade and staple determinations in importance in cotton marketing.

This is the consensus of 58 marketing firms interviewed by C. C. Cable, Jr., assistant agricultural economist, and S. H. Holder, Jr., research assistant, Arkansas Experiment Station.

About half of the interviewed firms agreed that fineness value, in addition to grade and staple, should be included on the green card that growers get from government classing offices, and used in pricing cotton to producers.

"This would encourage producers to grow the type of cotton textile mills desire," it was said in the interviews.

Advantages of merchandising cotton on the basis of fiber tests as expressed by the firms studied were: "Mills can do a better job of blending and mixing, which will improve quality of end products. Shippers can concentrate the bales in even-running lots that are more nearly alike in quality. Breeders and producers can grow cotton with more desirable fiber characteristics to compete against synthetics. Fiber testing has uncovered some good qualities in cottons previously believed to be inferior for certain uses."

One of the major disadvantages given for using fiber tests was the lack of knowledge of their value to the spinner, Cable reported. Other disadvantages mentioned were: Reduced marketability

of some cotton, extra cost and time involved that hinder small-volume handlers, and lack of uniform and standardized procedures for using instruments.

Four fiber properties given most attention by the industry are fineness strength, length uniformity, and maturity.

Five major types of firms marketing Arkansas cotton were included in the study: shippers, shipper representatives, mill buyers, selling brokers, and local merchants.

Slightly more than a third of the firms contacted tested fiber in merchandising all or part of their cotton. Only six firms owned testing instruments. Some agencies got fiber tests from their head offices or customers. Others paid commercial laboratories to make tests.

Cable estimated that one-half to two-thirds of Arkansas' cotton crop was bought or sold on the basis of fineness tests, in addition to grade and staple, at least once during the marketing process.

Handlers didn't test every bale when buying and selling on the basis of fiber tests. Some firms tested purchases for fineness by making random pre-buying tests of samples. If these tests showed satisfactory fineness, many firms bought several lots of cotton before making more tests.

Although individual bales were tested in selling cotton, a majority of sales were based on spot checks of fineness values on five to 10 percent of each lot.

Assuming that testing every bale is unnecessary, Cable concluded that the cost of testing isn't prohibitive. "For example, if a merchant tested 100 samples from a 1,000-bale lot as a basis for buying or selling, the fineness test would cost less than 1/100 cent a pound, based on fees charged by commercial laboratories and USDA.

"Thus, if fiber testing will aid the cotton industry in supplying mills with a more desirable fiber, and aid the mills in making a higher quality product acceptable to more consumers, it may be a very important advance in cotton's competitive struggle to keep present markets and to gain new outlets."

New Bulletin

QUALITY OF COTTONSEED IN 1955 AND 1956

Statistical information on the quality of cottonseed graded from the 1956 crop is reported in a new USDA bulletin. The information was compiled by the Cotton Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Memphis, Tenn.

Seed from the 1956 crop averaged the highest grade on record, the bulletin points out.

More Crops, More Folks

World agricultural production will increase again in 1957-58, USDA predicts, but it continues to increase only about as fast as population.

High Speed Aeration

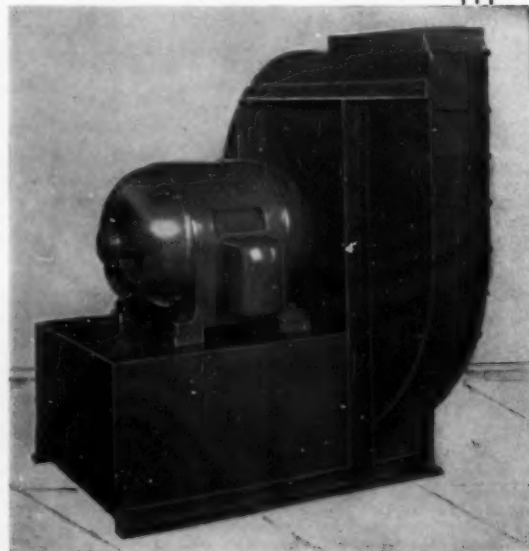
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Phelps rubber bladed fans are built in various sizes to meet your requirements. They're ideal for the Aeration of rice, oats, corn, cotton seed, and all grain-seed products.

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• States Selecting Ginners of Year

GINNERS who have rendered outstanding service to their own industry and contributed to the welfare of their community, state and nation are being honored by being selected as Ginners of the Year for 1957.

This article lists the first nomination announced, and others will appear in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press as they are received. Pictures will be used whenever feasible.

National Cotton Ginners' Association will meet in Dallas on April 13, at which time a National Ginner of the Year will be chosen from the state nominees. The Horace Hayden Memorial Trophy will be presented to the recipient of the national award, and each state honoree will receive an award. The national trophy is named for the late Horace Hayden of Oklahoma, a leader for many years in Oklahoma and national ginners' activities.

Texas Honors Jalufka

Jerome Jalufka, who has operated the Violet Gin Co. in Nueces County since 1922, has been chosen as Texas Ginner of the Year for 1957 and the state's nominee for the National Ginner of the Year.

The Texas Ginner of the Year was selected by a committee of disinterested allied industry representatives who carefully considered the qualifications of many outstanding ginners.

Jalufka will receive his plaque at the annual convention of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association in Dallas, April 13-15.

Texas' selection pays tribute to a man who has established a unique record of service, the committee pointed out, and whose high personal character has brought prestige to the cotton industry and to Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

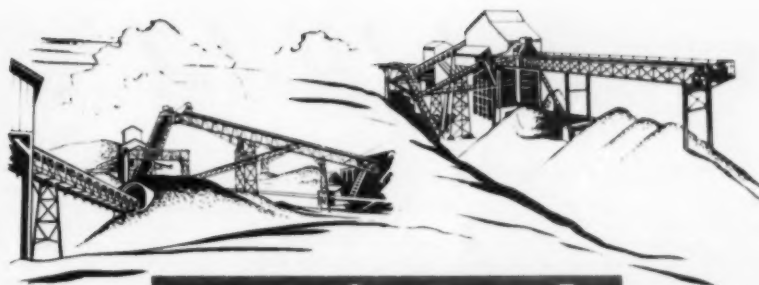
Now County Judge of Nueces County, Jalufka continues to maintain his close personal interest in ginning and added improved ginning equipment in 1957 in order to better serve cotton producers, in spite of adverse crop conditions.

Jalufka served the Texas Association as president during two terms, when his

(Continued on Page 30)



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• Farmers Are Real Surplus

FARMERS are the real surplus bothering agriculture, economists say.

The Congressional Joint Economic Subcommittee has urged priority for programs to move people off farms. University of Chicago Economist Theodore W. Schultz (whose anti-cotton views received wide publicity during World War II) said:

"The real problem of American agriculture is the large surplus of human effort committed to farming. The proper policy question that might yield a solution to the farm problem in five to 10 years is, 'How can we aid people who ought to leave agriculture?'"

The farm labor surplus has resulted, Schultz said, from the kind of economic growth America has seen: The standard of living has risen faster than the consumption of food, and wages have gone up faster than the price of machinery.

The Subcommittee was told that more than a million smaller farms went out of business or were absorbed into larger units from 1947 to 1956. The number of farms with sales over \$2,500 yearly showed an increase, however. In 1957, the 2,800,000 smaller farms produced only nine percent of the products moving into markets, while the 2,200,000 commercial farms accounted for 91 percent of the volume.

To accelerate the exit of non-commercial farmers from agriculture, the economists recommended special training and guidance for farm youths and the development of industry in what are now rural areas.

Some even urged Government payments to marginal farmers who agree to take jobs in town.

• Soybeans Gain Again

SOYBEANS will make more inroads into cottonseed markets, says the Wall Street Journal, but soybeans have their troubles, too. The financial paper recently commented that flaxseed output has been cut 47 percent, while cottonseed dropped 16 percent. Result—more shortening, margarine and paints out of soybean oil this season. However, the Journal expects 50 million bushels of the large soybean crop to be left in the federal loan stocks.

• Plant Enough Seed

USE ENOUGH SEED, farmers are being urged as they make plans for their 1958 cotton crop. Melvin Moore, Alabama Extension specialist, cautions producers to get the best cottonseed they can, and to be sure that they use enough to make a satisfactory stand.

"Using low-germination seed is all right," he commented, "so long as you plant enough to make up for this defect."

• "Hot-Foot" for Turkeys

A "HOT-FOOT" technique to keep turkey poulters warm during frigid winter months has been successfully tested by a Hudson, Mass., turkey grower. The grower uses a flexible industrial heating blanket, developed by US Rubber Co., to supplement the heat of his electric

brooders when temperatures dive. The Us-kon blanket, made from rubber capable of conducting electricity, is used as a floor pad. It is spread over three inches of litter that insulates it from the wooden floor and topped with an inch of litter. A thermostat turns the heating pad on and off as needed. It is capable of keeping floor temperatures up around 95 degrees even when outside temperatures fall below the zero level and its cost is estimated at less than one-tenth of a central heating system.

• Three Crops Costly

THREE CROPS, plus butter and manufactured dairy products, account for over 80 percent of the total cost of stabilization and price supports in 1956-57, USDA points out. Wheat accounted for 30 percent, cotton 18.2, corn 13.8, dairy products 20.2 and all other items 17.8 percent. Cost per producing farm was: Wheat \$1,166, cotton and cottonseed \$877, corn \$687, grain sorghums \$365 and rice \$14,667 per farm.

For cotton, 424,000 farms (49 percent) with less than 10 acres in the fiber crop received an average of nearly \$200 per farm and accounted for 11 percent of the governmental costs of supports. Another 32,000 farms (four percent) with 100 acres or more cotton accounted for 31 percent of the costs and received an average of \$7,400 per farm.

• Reports on Oilseeds

TWO SEASONAL OILSEEDS reports recently issued by USDA are those on peanut stocks and processing, available from Agricultural Marketing Service; and the Foreign Agriculture Service circular on 1956-57 exports of oilseeds and their products. Both may be obtained from USDA, Washington 25.

• Brides Wore Cotton

COTTON FASHIONS for women started with the Hopi Indians, Arizona Cotton Growers' Association says. Cotton grown and woven by the groom's family was worn by the bride.

• Burs Aid Land for Years

COTTON BURS applied three years ago paid dividends this season for Gus Guenther of Williamson County, Texas. Land with a three percent slope, protected by bur application, did not erode during heavy rains.

• Potato Flakes Popular

POTATO FLAKES may help to increase consumption of the Irish vegetable which has gone steadily downward in favor among diet-conscious Americans. USDA found that the flakes, a form of dehydrated mashed potatoes, outsold all other processed potato products except potato chips in a market test.

• New Bait Sought

TO LURE INSECTS to their doom, USDA researchers are seeking new natural and synthetic attractants. Weeds, vegetables and flowers are among materials being studied.

• Changes To Protect Cotton Advocated

POLICY CHANGES to protect the future of cotton are asked in an open letter to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, written by Gerald L. Dearing, cotton columnist of the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Dearing listed, among other things, the following that will happen "if there is no legislation increasing cotton acreage this year."

"First, there is the certainty of high support levels for 1958. The supply situation warrants this. The increasing parity level makes the support level even higher.

"Second, the markets will reflect the expected higher levels, moving upward rapidly and strongly.

"Third, this advance of the market will widen the spread between the better quality cottons and the low grades which will remain in the CCC stocks. These cottons are sold for export on trade differences, and thus discounted even more than they are today. When contrasted with the high prices of the better cottons, they will be most attractive to both foreign and domestic mills. This will mean that they will be bought in heavy volume at the prices at which they will be offered. This means that by July 31 the CCC stocks, except for the little cotton in the 1957 loan, will be depleted. It means that exports will be much higher than estimated.

"Fourth, with the CCC stocks bought, consumed or exported, the carryover will have been reduced to levels which will require a loan announcement next July of 90 percent of parity, instead of the 86 or 87 percent now contemplated.

"Fifth, this same reduction of the supply will make it necessary for you to announce next October that there will be no acreage controls in 1959 and that the supports will continue at 90 percent of parity."

Dearing urged USDA to re-evaluate the situation, saying that Department support for new legislation is essential if it is to pass in time to increase 1958 acreage.

Ton Per Acre Peanut Club Adds 70 New Members

The Ton Per Acre Peanut Club of Georgia, will enroll about 70 new members this year, according to J. Frank McGill, agronomist, Extension Service, University of Georgia. Keys will be awarded the new members at a luncheon, Jan. 17, at the Extension building, Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton.

To be eligible for membership in the club, McGill said, a farmer must produce one ton or more of peanuts per acre on five acres. The peanut club is sponsored by eight members of the peanut industry of the state. This is the eighth year of the organization and prior to this year 301 farmers have qualified.

Sponsors include: Farmers Gin and Peanut Association, Inc., Tifton; Blakey Peanut Co., Blakey; Columbian Peanut Co., Peiham; Dawson Cotton Oil Co., Dawson; Farmers' Gin and Warehouse Co., Blakey; Southern Cotton Oil Co., Macon; Tom Huston Peanut Co., Columbus, and Gold Kist Peanut Growers, Division of Cotton Producers.



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At Dallas Meeting

Ginners' Convention Plans Outlined

■ MEETING of Gin Machinery and Supply Association names officers, lists entertainment.

Plans for an outstanding 1958 convention of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association were outlined Jan. 4 at the annual meeting of the Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc. The meeting was held in the Dallas Room of the First National Bank Building.

The nonprofit gin machinery organization, which serves as host to Texas ginners at their convention, elected as officers; Edward H. Bush, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, elected president; Donald F. Mitchell, John E. Mitchell Co., vice-president; A. G. Falk, Magnolia Petroleum Co., re-elected secretary; and Walter B. Moore, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, treasurer.

Elected to serve with them as members of the executive committee are U. H. Ohrman, Dallas Power and Light Co.; Carsey Manning, Stewart and Stevenson; and Ray Senter, Cotton Belt Gin Service. (Retiring officers and executive committeemen—D. D. Day, vice-president; A. H. Barnett, treasurer; H. R. Carlson and Ashley DeWitt—had asked that others be given an opportunity to serve in these positions.)

Richard Haughton, Sr., was presented with a framed resolution of appreciation and a gift from the retiring officers and executive committee of the gin machinery organization, which he served as president for 25 years. Haughton, chairman of the board of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, resigned from the presidency of the gin machinery group this winter.

• **Plans For Convention** — Features planned for the 1958 convention, which



SHOWN HERE are some of the persons who attended the annual meeting of the Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc., in Dallas on Jan. 4. Newly-elected officers are on the front row of the top picture. Left to right are Edward H. Bush, president; A. G. Falk, secretary; Carsey Manning, executive committee member; Walter B. Moore, treasurer; and Ray Senter and U. H. Ohrman, members of the executive committee. Donald F. Mitchell, elected vice-president, was absent when the picture was taken. The lower picture shows retiring officers and executive committeemen as they presented Richard Haughton, Sr., with testimonials of their appreciation for 25 years of service as president of the gin machinery organization. Haughton received the framed resolution of appreciation and the travelling bag shown. Left to right are A. H. Barnett, retiring treasurer; Bush, Falk, Haughton and Ohrman.

will be held April 13-15 in Dallas at the State Fairgrounds, include the following:

Registration will start Sunday noon and exhibits will be open so that ginners and their families will have an opportunity to visit with exhibitors earlier than usual. No convention sessions will be held on Wednesday this year.

A variety show is planned for Monday night.

The annual dance will be on Tuesday night, the final night of the convention, and will be held in the Science Building on the State Fairgrounds.

Ginners and their families will have more room for their dance under this new plan, officials of the host organiza-

tion pointed out, and every effort is being made to make this event one of the most enjoyable of the 1958 meeting.

A nationally-famous caterer, Walter Jetton of Fort Worth, will provide the food at the 1958 convention.

Bingo games for ladies and other special entertainment features are planned.

Retiring officers made their annual reports at the meeting.

A memorial resolution was adopted as a tribute to the late L. A. Mindrup, who served the gin machinery organization as treasurer for more than 25 years.

Following the adjournment of the annual meeting a drawing was held to as-

sign space for the large number of exhibits which again will be one of the major attractions of the Texas convention, which was attended by more than 5,000 persons in 1957.

Most of the exhibit space has already been reserved, but some desirable space remains available. Exhibitors are advised, however, to send reservations promptly.

Pilot Spinning Plant To Be Re-activated

Directors of the Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. have approved re-activation of the pilot spinning plant at Texas Tech. They met Jan. 2 in Lubbock.

W. O. Fortenberry, president, announced approval of expenditure of up to \$25,000 for the first year's operation of the pilot spinning plant, an amount which is to be matched by the Cotton Research Committee of Texas. PCG funds will be used as operating costs.

The re-activation of the plant at Tech was started Dec. 5, 1957, as representatives of the National Cotton Council, USDA and other industrial officials inspected Tech facilities.

George Pfeiffenberger, executive vice president, said that equipment and facilities at Tech represent an investment of at least a half million dollars and with a small amount of funds, one of the best pilot spinning plants in the nation can be developed.

The plant will be used to conduct research from the raw cotton stage through the spinning process. In addition to research work for the PCG, other groups will probably "farm out" projects to the plant, Prof. R. K. Flege, head of the textile department, stated.

Pfeiffenberger explained that the plant would not only provide information on the spinning value of Plains cotton, but would also enable larger spinning tests than are now being made by any public institution.

The spinning equipment now available at Tech could process 500 to 1,000 pounds of cotton during a 40-hour week. This means that research could be conducted on whole bales. Most of the current spinning research is with five-pound samples.

PCG would use information obtained in the spinning research for the promotion of Plains cotton, Pfeiffenberger said. "We'd send out booklets, brochures, samples of yarns and fabrics and other types of information on the quality of our cotton."

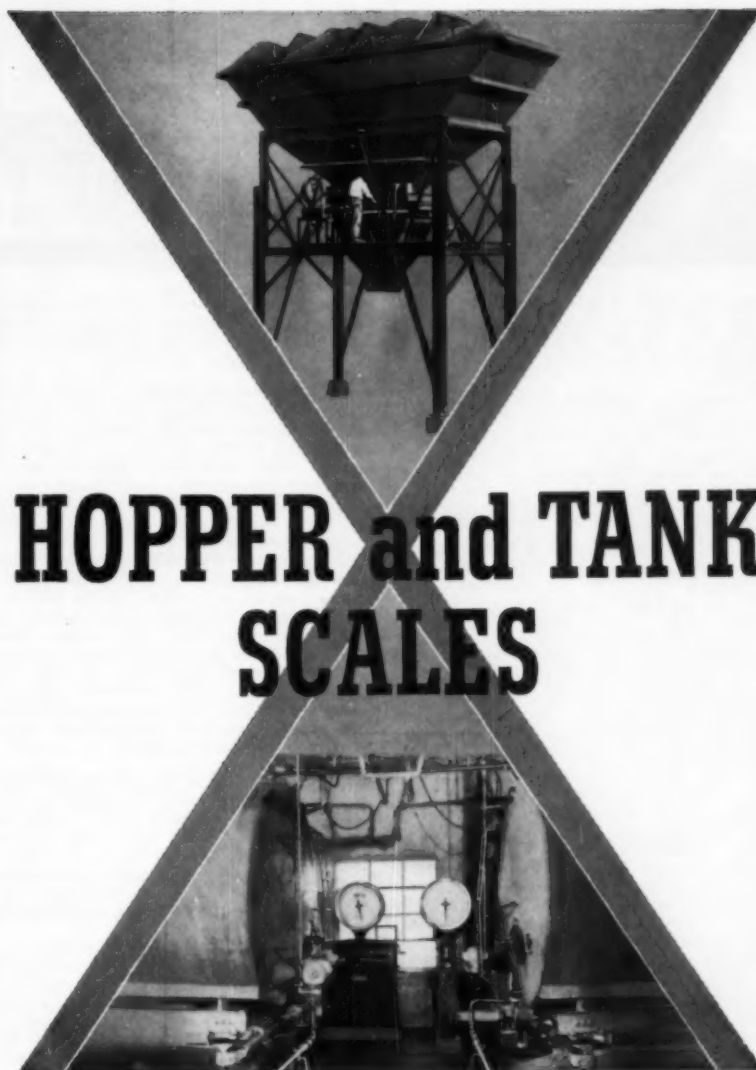
Lee Soybeans Best

Lee soybeans have averaged 22 bushels per acre in three-year tests at Texas Experiment Station's Lubbock Substation. Ogden averaged one-half bushel less. Harvey Walker, assistant agronomist, reports.

Brannan Will Speak

Charles Brannan, former Secretary of Agriculture and now general counsel for the Farmers' Union, will speak Jan. 31 at an all-group farm development conference in Lubbock.

■ GEORGE VOLL is manager of J. G. Boswell Co. oil mill at Corcoran, Calif., succeeding P. R. GADD.



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by FRED BAILEY
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE



The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

• **Feuding Must Stop** — Chances of new cotton legislation now hinge on the patching-up of old feuds—the healing of wounds still sore from last session of congress.

Eleventh-hour efforts to push through new legislation for cotton last session was blocked by dairy-state lawmakers. Significantly, many were Republicans. Now the tables are turned. To over-rule Benson's announced cut in supports for milk, cooperation of Southern legislators must be enlisted.

Out of this could come a widening of the breach between commodity interests on Capitol Hill. Or, an agreement to help one another push through much-needed farm laws. One top-ranking House Agricultural Committee member tells The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press: "If we can't get together on milk, then there's no sense trying on anything else."

House Agricultural Committee says it plans to resume hearings on proposed cotton legislation soon, to consider bills held over from last session plus new ones. Among the holdovers, the one by Poage of Texas is the one to watch. He'd establish supports at a low percent of parity, possibly 70 percent, then make direct payments to growers for the difference between average sales price and 90 percent of parity on that portion of their crop used by domestic mills. Any bill reported out of committee likely will be a variation of this.

Only bill under serious consideration on the Senate side is by Eastland. This is the Farm Bureau idea of lower supports and larger acreage allotments.

• **Certificate Plan Proposed** — Officials of the National Grange plan to propose a "certificate payment plan" for cotton. It's much like the direct payment scheme, except that first handlers would make the payment to growers, then pass the added cost along, eventually to consumers.

Grange leaders argue this would permit growers to earn a fair return on their labor and investment, without pricing themselves out of the world market, and without a large cost to the Treasury.

This is along the lines of a bill introduced by Missouri Senator Stuart Symington.

Representative Jamie Whitten of Mississippi has met with Benson in an attempt to drum up USDA support for legislation to permit small growers to sell their allotments to other local farmers for one to three years. Idea is that this will encourage small and marginal farmers to seek work outside of agriculture, allow other operators to produce more efficiently, and without making any change in the total cotton allotment.

Secretary Benson, we're told, was non-committal. He said he would study it. And odds are that he will. Whitten's

views, as Chairman of the House Agriculture Appropriations Committee, which holds the purse strings on USDA spending carry unusual weight.

• **Less Research Likely** — The President's budget message, will give a tip-off on Administration plans for research and other year-to-year programs. But it won't tell much about changes in action programs, Soil Bank, price supports, and the like. Actual payment for these won't come out of the 1959 fiscal appropriation.

You might as well expect less federally-financed research during the year ahead. Every indication is that USDA will ask for no more, and possibly for fewer, research dollars. Even the same total number dollars would buy about 10 percent less research than during the current year. Budget officials say the cost of facilities, of equipment, and of hiring scientists and technicians is going up at about that clip.

• **Supports Causing Headaches** — Coming to agreement on a support level for 1958 crop cotton is causing USDA lots of headaches. CCC has convened behind closed doors for several weeks, is reported to have decided on loan rates for other crops which must be announced before spring planting, but is still in a quandry over cotton.

In a nutshell, the problem is this: As a matter of policy, the front-office is dead set against upping the rate for cotton. It fears higher prices would give impetus to a hike in output, lead to another surplus build-up. But, since the loan level is spelled out in a supply and demand formula provided by Congress, USDA has only limited authority to set supports as it likes.

Only say-so USDA has is through supply and demand estimates which it plugs into the formula. And that's what's causing the headaches: Agreeing on estimates which will hold supports down, yet which can be reasonably justified.

We have asked leading economists in and out of government to give us their estimates of supply and demand during the 1958-59 season. And the consensus is: Carryover of 8,300,000 bales (down from 11,200,000 this past Aug. 1), a 1958 crop of 13 million bales (two million larger than this year), export of 5,200,000 (about the same as now forecast for this year), and domestic use of 8,700,000 bales (also the same as this year).

Were USDA to adopt these estimates, the support price would have to be upped to near 82 percent of parity. It's 77 percent this season.

• **Pressure for PL 480** — There's mounting pressure on USDA to get going with PL 480. It's been dragging along at a virtual standstill for months—not because of any lack of orders, but because government machinery for processing

requests is slow and has fallen way behind.

A year ago, 18 sales agreements for more than \$900 million had been signed—this year, only seven agreements for less than \$300 million. A year ago, a million bales of cotton had been scheduled for export—this year, only 123,000 bales.

An assistant to Senator Hubert Humphrey, staunchest supporter of 480 in Congress, has just returned from Spain, on a visit to learn what's holding up the pending agreement with that nation. A substantial amount of cotton is involved.

Chief reason for the snarl-up, he was told, is Washington reluctance to agree on shipments of the size Spain wants. It's reported that Benson told a Spanish official that a cotton agreement as large as requested would force an increase in the U.S. price support level.

Mississippi Forms Fire Ant Control Group

A Mississippi fire ant control advisory committee was established Jan. 7 by Farm Bureau leaders as plans were made to ask the legislature for \$50,000 to match federal and other funds to begin a perimeter control program.

The group will ask for a total of \$200,000 for the biennium.

Mississippi's infestation is believed to be exceeded only by Alabama, where the ant got a foothold through Mobile 30 years ago. Only in recent years has the fire ant vaulted into notoriety as a nuisance in town and country alike.

Boswell Stevens of Macon, president of the Farm Bureau, was named chairman of the advisory committee and S. T. Pilkinton, Jr., of Artesia, vice-chairman.

Spokesmen for the group pointed out that funds now available are insufficient to do the job unless local help is obtained. The state advisory group is also asking for legislation authorizing county supervisors to use county equipment and personnel to co-operate in eradication work.

Contest Leaders Named

J. L. Westbrook has been named president and Bob Chowning, executive secretary, for the National Cotton Picking Contest. Blytheville, Ark., Chamber of Commerce is the sponsor.

■ **FRANK M. CRUMP, F. M. Crump & Co.**, has been elected president of Memphis Cotton Exchange.

Committee To Plan Cotton Congress

Committee members will meet at 9:30 a.m. Jan. 27 at the Baker Hotel in Dallas to plan the 1958 American Cotton Congress. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, will preside.

American Cotton Congress will be held June 5-7 in Harlingen, Texas, and Matamoros, Mexico. Many cotton organizations cooperate with the Texas Statewide Committee in sponsoring the meeting.

New Bulletin

FIVE COUNTRIES WILL GROW COTTON IN FUTURE

Cotton is a strong contender for the land and labor of farmers in five countries according to a new bulletin of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service—"Cotton in Five Eurasian Countries." Authors are W. E. Christian, Jr., and Frank D. Barlow, Jr.

Greece, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan and India are included in the study, available from USDA in Washington. Higher prices would stimulate production, the authors conclude. It would take drastic reduction from recent world prices to make cotton less attractive than other crops.

USDA Says Foreign Cotton Imports Varied in '57

Foreign imports of U.S. cotton fluctuated widely during 1957 according to a year-end report issued by Foreign Crops and Markets Division of USDA.

Sweden imported 153,000 bales (500 pounds gross) of cotton during August-July 1956-57, 29 percent above 1955-56 imports of 119,000 bales and 15 percent higher than 1954-55 imports of 133,000 bales. Imports of U.S. cotton were 106,000, bales in 1956-57, the largest quantity from this source in nearly 20 years, and about twice the volume of any recent year.

Cotton consumption in 1956-57 was up four percent from the previous year, amounting to 140,000 bales in comparison with 135,000 in 1955-56.

Portugal's imports of 91,000 bales of U.S. cotton, in August-July 1956-57, were unusually large compared with imports of only 3,000 bales of American cotton in 1955-56, and 8,000 bales in 1954-55. Shortage of supplies from Angola and Mozambique—normal sources of Portugal's cotton—along with competitive pricing of U.S. cotton accounted for the shift in imports.

Portugal's cotton consumption decreased slightly during the 1956-57 season, amounting to 198,000 bales, or two percent below 1955-56 consumption of 203,000 bales. Temporary mill closures early in 1957, due to shortage of supplies resulting from the Suez difficulties and the dock strike in the U.S., cut the year's total consumption. The losses were not recovered later in the season.

Switzerland's imports of 120,000 bales of U.S. cotton during the August-July 1956-57 season were the highest in 30 years, and probably the highest on record.

Since 1933, the U.S. share of the Swiss market has fluctuated widely from year to year. In 1955-56 imports were only 17,000 bales, or 11 percent of the total, in contrast to 49 percent in 1956-57. This sharp increase resulted largely from competitive pricing of U.S. cotton. The Swiss textile industry prefers American short and medium staple cotton when prices are in the competitive range because of the quality and uniformity of the American product. Cotton consumption in Switzerland during 1956-57 amounted to 188,000 bales, up nine percent from consumption of 172,000 bales in 1955-56.

Yugoslavia's cotton imports of 153,000 bales during the country's 1956-57 cotton season (July 1-June 30) were down 22 percent from imports of 196,000 bales in 1955-56. Consumption, however, in-

New Containers Used For Vegetable Oils

Flat-bed and van-type trucks are being used today to carry bulk loads of vegetable oil to market. Strapped to the truck beds are rubber fabric containers that resemble giant toothpaste tubes and hold up to 3,200 gallons of oil. When unloaded, the containers are rolled compactly and the truck hauls a dry cargo on the return trip.

Newly introduced, the containers are Sealdtanks, a development of US Rubber Co. The Industrial Molasses Corp. of Leonia, N.J. markets and leases the containers for handling molasses, tallow, fish oil, fish solubles, feeds, feed ingredients and vegetable oils.

creased over the previous year, and the reduction of imports in 1956-57 is therefore expected to be offset by higher volume in 1957-58.

Cotton consumption in 1956-57 was estimated at 200,000 bales, up 10 percent from consumption of 181,000 bales in 1955-56. A further increase, possibly seven or eight percent, is anticipated in 1957-58. Demand for cotton textiles in high in Yugoslavia, and the industry is reported to be operating above its rated capacity. The anticipated addition of 45,000 rebuilt spindles in May 1958, will bring the total number of spindles to 409,000.

Benson Sees CCI Film on Foreign Promotions

Secretary Benson saw how foreign markets for U.S. cotton are being developed in a photographic report of Cotton Council International activities, Jan. 6 when the movie, "Cotton—Nature's Wonder Fiber," was shown publicly for the first time in the USDA auditorium, in Washington.

Everett Cook, president of CCI, outlined techniques in stimulating foreign markets for U.S. cotton. The film, produced jointly by USDA and the Cotton Council International, will be reproduced in seven languages and will be shown in nine countries in which the Cotton Marketing Development Program is under way.

Cotton Meetings Planned

Texas Extension Service specialists have a busy January-February schedule of cotton meetings, Fred C. Elliott, Extension cotton work specialist, reports.

Ginners and oil mill managers are invited to attend these meetings, bringing farmers with them. Dates in January include: Jan. 20, Taylor; Jan. 27, Port Lavaca; Jan. 28, Goliad; Jan. 29, Uhl; Jan. 30, Giddings; and Jan. 31, Austin.

Farm Planner Dies

Fielding Helm, 67, farmer credited with developing the domestic allotment plan for agriculture, died Jan. 4 at Clifton, Texas.

Hercules Powder Sets Up Mississippi Office

Establishment of the Greenville, Miss., office of Hercules Powder Co.'s Naval Stores Department as headquarters for a new sales district was announced today by G. F. Hogg, general manager of the Naval Stores Dept., Wilmington, Del.

Leonard V. Edwards has been named district sales manager of the office. The appointment is effective immediately. The new sales district will include Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

The Greenville office will be located at 202 Arcade Building, Thomas Center, and will handle the sales of all naval stores products, as well as repellents and pesticides.

Edwards, who joined Hercules in 1952, has a B.S. degree in agriculture and an M.S. degree in entomology from the University of Arkansas. After joining Hercules he was assigned to the Naval Stores Department's Dallas Office as a technical sales service man and worked in the Arkansas and Louisiana areas. When the Greenville office was established as a sub-office under Dallas in January, 1956, he was placed in charge.

For the past year, Edwards was in charge of the toxaphene demonstration program in Louisiana. This program included the use of the toxaphene and toxaphene-DDT mixture to effectively control boll weevils and other cotton insect pests in areas of Louisiana where boll weevils had been difficult to control.

New Pamphlet

DATA ON COTTON AND COMPETITORS GIVEN

Statistics on cotton, man-made fiber staple and linters during the U.S. 1956-57 cotton season are summarized in a new publication. Published by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, M22P-07 may be purchased from the Washington office for 10 cents a copy.

Reduction in 1957 Cotton Yields By Diseases

Diseases reduced the 1957 cotton crop yield by 12 percent, or 1,586,276 bales, the Cotton Disease Council estimates. The following estimate shows the loss from major diseases, as estimated on the basis of 44 individual reports from the various states.

Diseases	Bales Lost	Percent Loss
1. Fusarium Wilt F. vasinfectum	148,711	1.11
2. Verticillium Wilt V. albo-atrum	239,742	1.78
3. Bacterial Blight X. malvacearum	233,067	1.74
4. Root Rot P. omnivorum	140,845	1.05
5. Anthracnose Boll Rot G. gossypii	74,461	.55
6. Seedling Diseases Rhizopus, etc.	322,738	2.41
7. Ascochyta Blight A. gossypii	12,382	.09
8. Boll Rots Rhizopus, etc.	275,961	2.06
9. Root Knot Meloidogyne sp.	146,674	1.09
10. Others	16,432	.12
Total Percent Loss		12.0
Total Bales Lost	1,586,276	

• John P. Illges, Sr., Dies at Columbus

JOHN P. ILLGES, SR., 76, chairman of the board of Lummus Cotton Gin Co., died at Columbus, Ga., Dec. 7.

He also was chairman of the board of Golden Foundry and Machine Co. and had other business interests.

His son, John P. Illges, Jr., and grandson, John P. Illges, III, are active in the Lummus organization and have many friends in the industry who will join the staff of The Press in sympathy to the family and business associates.

A native of Columbus, John P. Illges, Sr., was a member of a family long prominent in business and civic affairs. He was educated at Alabama Polytech-

nic Institute and had been a member of the Rotary Club since 1915. A member of St. Paul Methodist Church, he gave the land on which the church now is located.

He was a director of the American Camellia Society, and his hobbies included fishing and hunting.

His wife died in 1949. Survivors include two sons, John P. Illges, Jr., and Norman S. Illges, and a daughter, Dorothy Mayher, all of Columbus; five sisters, Mrs. J. W. Woodruff, Sr., and Mrs. Howell Hollis, Sr., Columbus; Mrs. John S. Hurt, Atlanta; Mrs. B. M. Chenoweth, Birmingham, and Mrs. W. A. Chenoweth, Daytona Beach, Fla.; a brother, A. Illges, Columbus; nine grandchildren and a number of nieces and nephews.

T. P. Hornback, Western Cottonoil Co., Retires

Retirement of T. P. Hornback, 19-year veteran with Western Cottonoil Co., has been announced. The retirement was effective Dec. 31.

Hornback was born at Center, Mo., and has been active in the cottonseed oil industry since 1925, when he started with the Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Co.

He became a member of the Paymaster Family in 1938 when he became manager of Western Cottonoil Co.'s Abilene Mill. He served in that capacity until May, 1951, when he was named special sales representative. He has held that post since then.

Active for many years in civic affairs, Hornback is a longtime member of the agriculture and livestock committee of the Chamber of Commerce and has had close association with the West Texas Fair Association, 4-H and FFA Club work and the West Texas Hereford Breeder's Association.

Need Jayne Mansfield

In Age of Sputnik, Cotton in Rutnik

"While Russia was developing the Sputnik and Muttnik, cotton farmers have been in a rutnik," the Texas Farm Bureau convention in Dallas was told by W. A. Jones, a delegate.

He suggested that growers pay \$2 per bale for research and promotion.

Jayne Mansfield or someone similar should be hired to model cotton dresses in a sales promotion program, he added.

Plains Harvest Ending; Ask Low-Grade Loans

Cotton harvesting on the Texas High Plains was about completed when heavy snows hit the area on Jan. 5. Roy Forkner, president of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, reported most gin yards cleared of seed cotton.

W. O. Fortenberry, president, Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., said the organization is working to secure federal loans on wasty and baky cotton. Bad weather during harvesting resulted in more than 100,000 bales of this low grade cotton, now ineligible for loans, in the West Texas area.

Sesame Essay Winner

"Sesame Makes Progress" is the title of a prize-winning essay published recently by the American Society of Agronomy in its publication, Crops and Soils. Herbert T. Heimer, Texas A&M College, the author, discussed progress in breeding nonshattering sesame. National Cottonseed Products Association, USDA, Texas A&M, Clemson College, Rio Farms and others have been associated in this research.

Ginners Hosts to Boys

Arkansas - Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association was host Dec. 28 to 20 Missouri and Kansas 4-H and Future Farmer boys. The group, sponsored by St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce, toured Lee Wilson gin and cattle feeding pens at Wilson, Wilson Compress and Delta Products Oil Mill at Evadale, Ark.

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150	Sq. Cage	900	1188
100	Slipring	1200	1076
100	Slipring	900	1189
100	Sq. Cage	1200	758
100	Sq. Cage	900	679
75	Sq. Cage	1800	490
75	Slipring	1200	889
75	Slipring	900	991
75	Sq. Cage	1200	New 564
60	Sq. Cage	1800	356
50	Sq. Cage	1800	290

All Sizes and Types Motors Up to 800 H.P. in Stock. LOAN MOTORS AVAILABLE AT NO CHARGE.

Wholesale and Retail Distributors of
DELCO — GENERAL ELECTRIC — ACEC

W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC COMPANY

DALLAS
Hamilton 8-4406
LUBBOCK
Porter 5-6348

FORT WORTH
Edison 6-2372
HARLINGEN
Garfield 3-6587

FOR SALE—Lint cleaners: 5-80 1957 model Murray saw type complete, 4-90 1951 model Murray saw type complete, 5-90 1951 model Lummus jets complete with lint flue, Hartsell fan and 40 h.p. motor. Gins: 4-80 Continental F3 brush, 5-90 Gullett, 4-80 Continental Model C brush with 30 fronts, 3-80 Model C brush, 7-50 glass front Murrays and lint flue for 4. 4-80 glass front Lummus and lint flue, 1-80 Continental Model E brush, 1-80 1949 Lummus. Huller cleaner feeders: 7-80 Continental Double X, 4-80 Lummus LEF's, 1-80 Lummus MEP. Cleaners: 1-52" 8-cylinder V-drive Stacy, 1-52" 6-cylinder Murray blow-in type, 1-8" wide 6-cylinder Lummus, 1-52" Hardwicke-Etter, 1-52" 4-cylinder Continental. Driers: 2 Murray Big Reels, one 16-section Lummus Thermo-cleaner. Separators: 2-72" Murrays, 1-52" Murray, 1-52" Continental, 1-52" Gullett, 1-38" Stacy, 1-72" Lummus. Bar machines: 1-14" all-steel, V-drive Lummus, 1-14" wood Hardwicke-Etter. Presses: One Continental steel bound up-packing, one Lummus steel bound down-packing. Engines: One V-8 Le Roi, one Twin Six MM. Electric motors and fans in various sizes.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones OR-4-9626 and OR-4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 Lummus gin stands and 1949 Model Lummus Thermex feeders. Completely overhauled and in excellent condition throughout.—Owens Co-op Gin, Ralls, Texas.

FOR SALE—Any part of complete 5-80 Lummus automatic gin machinery, very good condition. Write Kollaja Gin Co., P. O. Box 273, Ganado, Texas, or phone Joe Kollaja at 3185.

FOR SALE—One complete Murray gin with 24-shelf tower drier and 220 h.p. MM gas engine. Perfect condition. Will sell to be moved or to be run. This gin closed this December, 1957, due to manager's retirement. Write or call Vernon Schrade, Churchill 5-3304 or Churchill 5-3347, Rowlett, Texas.

FOR SALE—Modern 4-90 Continental, located in best cotton country of Coastal Bend of Texas. Recent heavy rains assure bumper crop. Includes residence, labor house, office and seed house. Price \$75,000. Other interests.—Box JT, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—Five Murray lint cleaners, 1956 models, that have been converted to 1957 models this year and only 62 bales of cotton ginned on them since conversion. Price \$8,500, f.o.b. gin at Fort Lavaca, Texas. For further information contact Farmers Gin Association, Fort Lavaca, Texas. Phone JA 4-2655.

FOR SALE—Don't buy new parts for your gin outfit this year. Get in touch with us as we will have a good stock of used parts for all makes of gins. This is one year you can save lots of money and get parts as good as new. Call or write Sam Clements, West Memphis, Ark.

FOR SALE—Complete gin plants. Second hand and reconditioned gin machinery.—Sam Clements, Phone REgent 5-3764, West Memphis, Arkansas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—All-steel double box up-packing Hardwicke-Etter press. Four 9" rotor lifts, like new. Late model 4-90 Mitchell conveyor distributor. Steel cleaners: 6-cylinder Stacy, 7-cylinder 50" Hardwicke-Etter V-belt driven, 4-cylinder Continental, 5" Lummus 4-cylinder after cleaner, 5-cylinder and 7-cylinder 60" blow-in type Gullett. Five Murray saw type and four 1949 model Continental lint cleaners. Mitchell convertible and Super units in 60" and 66" lengths. Two trough Continental, Murray Big Reel and 14-shelf Gullett driers. New tower driers in any size. 10' and 14' Lummus and 14' Gullett late model steel bar machines. 48" type M and cleaner type Lummus, 50" Gullett, 70" Hardwicke-Etter and two 53" Murray VS steel separators. New and used single and double fans, belting, conveyor trough and a general line of transmission equipment. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phones: Day PL-2-8141, Night: PL-3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Double battery Murray gin to be operated at present location, Fort Lavaca, Texas. Gin in good condition. One side a 5-80 Murray with Mitchell Super Chiefs and Super Jems over stands; one grid cleaner, one screen type cleaner, one 14' bar machine and tower drier. The other side is a 4-90 Murray with 1957 model Hardwicke-Etter feeders over gins; the same overhead cleaning system as the 5-80 gin; one tower drier and one big reel drier; Hardwicke-Etter steady flow and Hardwicke-Etter lint master. The gins are powered by electricity. For further information contact Farmers Gin Association, Fort Lavaca, Texas. Phone JA 4-2655.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Complete gin plants and used gin machinery.—Sam Clements, West Memphis, Ark.

WANTED—Three used Hinckley stick and green leaf machines. State condition, year of make, price and location. Box MB, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—Would like to buy good, used gin machinery, especially conveyors, distributors, separators, presses, cleaners, etc.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones OR-4-9626 and OR-4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

Desirable commercial property, approximately 3.75 acres, edge of business district of Palestine, Texas, with M.P. railroad siding. There are three buildings having approximately 29,000 square feet of floor space, plus large office building.

This property was formerly operated as Swift & Company Oil Mill of Palestine, Texas. Oil mill machinery and equipment are also for sale.

CONTACT:

J. T. KING P. O. Box 504, Palestine, Texas

or

W. W. MOORE P. O. Box 7714, Houston, Texas

Personnel Ads

GIN MANAGER—21 years experience in all phases of cotton gin operations in California—financing, production, ginning, selling. Capable of complete charge and making own decisions in connection with crop financing. Now employed by independent gin but wish to make change. Prefer California or Arizona area. Age 48. Box KK, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7986, Dallas 26, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Service first. Contact your nearest branch.

SEE US for good used re-built engines, MM parts, belt lase, and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 918 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Offering one carload of Arrow buckles (subject to prior sales). The above is priced for quick sale. Write, phone, or wire Island City Iron & Supply, Inc., P. O. Box 3038, 7100 Postoffice, Phone SO 3-6493, Galveston, Texas.

FOR SALE—0' x 34' Fairbanks Morse scales, Howe Weightograph, 61,000 lb capacity.—Union Farmers Gin, Phone 32, Portageville, Mo.

Co-op Course Planned

About 75 persons will attend a short course for farmer cooperative executives Jan. 28-30 at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Chirp, Chirp, in a Beep, Beep, World

■ **LUBBOCK** cotton man has profitable hobby, that's cricket.

CRICKETS have become to Kenneth Owen of Lubbock, Texas, not merely something that makes a pleasant chirping noise in the summer, but a money-making hobby.

Owen, who is the subject of a money-making-idea article in the January, 1958, issue of *Mechanix Illustrated*, first became interested in crickets in 1955 when he was stationed at Walters Air Force Base, Mineral Wells.

Owen became interested in crickets as bait in his personal fishing.

• **Studied Possibilities** — Later, spurred by the interest in crickets he saw in others, he began studying the possibilities of raising the small chirpers for sale.

Owen comes from an insect-studying family. His father, W. L. Owen, is a research entomologist with Texas Experiment Station, while a brother, B. L. Owen, is working on his doctor's degree in entomology at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

In 1948 Owen conducted a cotton insect inspection service on the South Plains, inspecting fields for farmers and advising them on what insects were present in their fields, what insecticides to use and when to spray.

Crickets, Owen said, have been used as pets in the Orient where they double as "watchdogs" that awaken the household when they stop making noise at the first sound of an intruder.

Crickets are also used in the Orient for fighting much in the same way that roosters or some breeds of fish are raised for fighting, but Owen does not like to consider this phase of the cricket raising business.

• **Bait For Fish** — In the U.S., crickets

No Fires Since '51

Putting Burs on Land Pays Gin Well

Farmers' Co-op Gin, Acuff, Texas, has proved that it pays a gin big dividends to put cotton burs back on the land, in addition to the benefits that farmers get in soil improvement.

Manager Charlie Hunter pioneered in encouraging farmers to make use of their cotton burs. Since 1951, when the gin started this practice and quit burning burs, the Acuff gin has not had a single outside fire. This, observers point out, is a remarkable record in West Texas.

Cottonseed Goes East

An eastward movement of cottonseed probably unique in the history of the industry is taking place this winter. Arkansas State Plant Board, for example, reported in December that nearly three million pounds of cottonseed from California's Imperial Valley had passed through the state before Jan. 1. The seed was shipped to Mississippi, Tennessee and Missouri. Growers, shippers and distributors are being warned repeatedly of the importance of complying with all seed regulations.

are raised as bait for fish. Most of the large breeders and cricket sellers are located in the Southeast.

His first breeding crickets were bought in 1956 from a breeder in Plains, Ga., while he was still at Walters AFB.

He now raises them in a one-car garage at his home. He charges \$7.50 per thousand for bait crickets and three cents apiece for breeders. Owen estimates that, as a part-time occupation, the cricket business has a potential of \$200 a month clear income.

Markets are animal supply houses, which buy them as feed for large birds and insect-eating animals; pet shops, which sell the crickets to persons who like the cheery sound of a cricket around the house; and bait shops, which sell them to fishermen.

Owen's crickets are a gray variety not native to West Texas. They are neater in appearance and less ugly than the more familiar black variety, he said.

From the Lubbock garage, crickets are shipped to all the states in the U.S. except California, where importation of crickets is forbidden by state law. Even there, however, crickets may be shipped under special permit for specific purposes.

Crickets are shipped under permits issued by USDA. Orders are seldom for fewer than 1,000 and often for many more crickets.

A start at cricket breeding can be had with 200 insects, 100 of each sex. Each female has an effective laying period of 30 days and will lay 10 to 12 eggs a day. Eggs hatch in 15 to 25 days and the crickets are big enough to put on a hook in about a month.

However, the large laying and hatching figures may be deceptive, Owen said, since mortality rates among the young may run from 30 to 50 percent. Also a certain number of eggs always fail to hatch.

• Oil Chemists To Hold April 21 Meeting

APRIL 21-23 will be the dates of the forty-ninth annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society, to be held in Memphis, Tenn., at the Hotel Peabody.

Allen Smith of Perkins Oil Co., will serve as general chairman, and S. J. Rini of the HumKo Co., will be the program chairman. A special feature of the meeting will be a symposium on tall oil, arranged by J. P. Krumbein, Newport Industries Co., Pensacola, Fla.

Next on the Society calendar will be the 1958 short course on soaps and syndets (synthetic detergents) scheduled for July 14-18 at the Princeton Inn, Princeton, N.J., with Foster D. Snell of the Foster D. Snell Laboratories, New York, as general chairman.

The Memphis meeting will open with W. A. Peterson, Colgate-Palmolive Co., Jersey City, N.J., as chairman. Subjects will include alkylate, fatty alcohols, sulfonation and sulfation, theoretical and practical aspects and a dinner topic on the changing scene in soaps and syndets.

Tuesday's chairman will be J. L. Hale, Swift and Co., Newark, N.J., when the subjects will be ethylene oxide condensation, amine condensates, builders and other adjuncts of syndets, fluorescent, with syndets in sewage as the general topic.

Third day chairman will be Donald Price, New York consultant, and subjects will be specialty syndet structures and types, application of specialty syndet structures, glycerine production and glycerine application with the dermatological aspects of soaps and syndets as the dinner topic.

Thursday's chairman will be Morris Mattikow of Refining, Uninc., New York. Subjects will be saponification, stressing the newer methods, splitting of fatty acid, spray drying and analytical application, stressing the newer methods, and the dinner topic will be the economics of soaps and syndets.

On the final day, Jay C. Harris, Monsanto Chemical Co., Dayton, Ohio, will be the chairman. Subjects will be textile uses, general detergency, evaluation in metal processing and general properties.

Inquiries about the course should be sent to the American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

Minnesota Soybean Oil Enroute to Spain

The Honeymead Products Co. of Mankato, Minn., has a shipment of 80 rail tank-cars of Minnesota-grown and processed soybean oil enroute to New Orleans, on the first leg of an emergency shipment to olive oil-rich Spain.

The oil represents the first installment of an 8,000-metric-ton (approximately 17,750,000 pounds) order recently signed by the Spanish government with the Minnesota firm, according to Dwayne Andreas, board chairman.

About 100,000 acres of soybeans provided the oil for the order. Andreas added that Spain anticipates buying another 200,000 tons of soybean oil in the U.S.—under a government-financed program—during 1958.

The fully refined, edible oil will be blended with Spain's olive oil to meet their increased consumer demands.

Crops of Krill May Feed World in Future

A zoology professor, Dr. Willis E. Pequegnat of Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., says a marine animal no more than two-and-a-half inches long may be the answer to the world's increasingly serious food supply problem.

In an article in the January issue of Scientific American Magazine, he states that the tiny shrimp-like animal, known as krill, is now the exclusive food of the great Antarctic plankton-feeding whales.

Dr. Pequegnat, who is under contract to the Office of Naval Research to study marine life, says a pound of krill yields about 460 calories.

He estimates whales eat enough krill every six months to supply the energy requirements of every person in the U.S. for a year. The professor calculated about 1,000 pounds of krill are produced annually per acre in the Antarctic ocean, compared with beef production of about 700 pounds per acre on rich pasture land.

In addition to being plentiful, he said, the bright red animals are appetizing and contain a high percentage of protein which, he believes, will someday be in short supply on earth. Dr. Pequegnat notes at least half the people on earth are living on starvation or near-starvation rations and the world's population is increasing at the rate of 100,000 daily.

Yet, he says, while the oceans cover

70 percent of the earth's surface, man takes only about one percent of his total food supply from the sea.

Noting that the largest whaling fleet in history—about 250 ships and 16,000 men—is now operating in the Antarctic, Dr. Pequegnat predicts the whale population will be nearly extinguished soon and seekers of the big fish may find krill-trawling more profitable.

He urged a scientific exploration of this "promising possibility" be undertaken.

Oilseed Products Institute Will Meet in Arizona

National Institute of Oilseed Products will hold a two-day business meeting Jan. 23-24 at the Wigwam, resort hotel at Litchfield Park, Ariz. Thayer Pattison, Vegetable Oil Products Co., Wilmington, Calif., announced that more than 110 members of the copra and coconut oil industry and their families will attend the business and entertainment features.

R. A. Duncan of Procter and Gamble will speak on "Copra Quality" Jan. 23. He has spent most of his career working on this problem, and is recognized by the industry as a top authority.

Walter Berger, administrator of USDA's Commodity Stabilization Service, is scheduled to speak on Jan. 24, on certain phases of government work in relation to the current fats and oils picture.

Members and guests from the Philippine Islands, England and Continental Europe will speak on problems within their own areas.

Irving Koppel of Koppel Bros., Inc., weighers and samplers in the Los Angeles area, is chairman of the convention committee.

Glycerine Research Awards Will Be Presented

Presentation of the 1957 Glycerine Research Awards will be made during a luncheon meeting of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc., to be held Thursday, Jan. 23, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City.

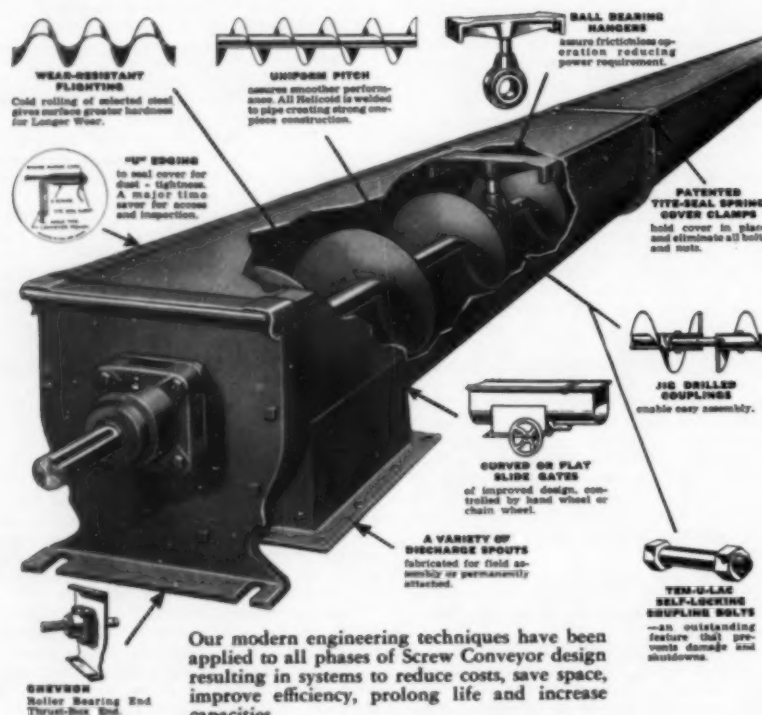
Ginner Of The Year

(Continued from Page 19)

integrity, sincerity and courage were credited with adding to the strength of the organization. He also has served the cotton industry in other state and national activities, and is second vice-president of National Cotton Ginners' Association at this time.

His services to his community have included, in addition to serving as County Judge, the presidencies of Coastal Bend Grain Exchange and Robstown Rotary Club. He has been a commissioner of the Port of Corpus Christi, and active in Corpus Christi Cotton Exchange, Texas Grain and Feed Dealers' Association and chairman of the county Seven Step Cotton Committee. He is credited with active cooperation in pink bollworm control, cotton improvement and many civic and other agricultural programs.

Jalufka's devotion to his family, his church and his community, the committee said, made him in 1957 the state's Ginner of the Year, adding to a long record of outstanding leadership.



Our modern engineering techniques have been applied to all phases of Screw Conveyor design resulting in systems to reduce costs, save space, improve efficiency, prolong life and increase capacities.

Contact our engineering department for a solution to your problem without obligation.

Do you have our latest literature on SCREW-CONVEYORS, SCREW-LIFTS, SCREW-VEYORS and SCREW-FLO? Ask for bulletin.



We manufacture Screw Conveyor of every description, including all accessories. Also, Elevator Buckets and complete Bucket Elevators.

Cotton's Future Is Bright

"COTTON HAS A BRIGHT FUTURE."

A gloomy comment recently brought this reply from a successful member of the cotton industry. We think it is a realistic analysis of the outlook for cotton, even though it differs from most of the things we've all heard or read recently.

This cotton man hasn't shut his eyes to the bad features of the current situation. He knows farmers, ginners and oil mills have been hit hard by small acreages and bad weather. He is aware of the need for better cotton programs. He recognizes that cotton is going through a critical era.

There is, however, another side of the picture. Farmers can grow cotton more efficiently, for less cost. Ginners in many cases can do more to preserve quality. The world needs quality products, competitively priced, from lint and seed. The National Cotton Council, currently holding its annual meeting, is fighting cotton's battles with more strength than ever before. We all know this.

The brighter side of cotton's future also was brought out recently by Jack Craugh, president, Dallas Cotton Exchange, in a release sent to newspapers by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Craugh emphasized that producers in 1958 will have one of their best opportunities in history to cash in on the demand for quality cotton. He called attention to the worldwide need for quality lint from the 1958 crop—the favorable outlook for a better-than-usual premium for quality—many factors that should encourage farmers to grow cotton and to harvest and gin for quality in 1958.

Cotton's potentially bright future needs to be emphasized more. Unsound policies and improper practices have hurt so many individuals—and have received so much publicity—that the opportunities are not as generally understood as they should be.

There are plenty of examples of cotton people getting together and helping themselves. One of the best is the experience of the Supima Association. Growers, themselves, took the lead in developing realistic production and pricing policies. They enlisted the services of such capable persons as Mitchell Landers and Mary Alice Stewart to develop one of the nation's top programs of publicity, advertising and promotion. The results surprised, we suspect, even the most optimistic advocate of the long-staple fiber. Supima has made a name for itself in a short time, and needs only to have continued realistic policies and adequate promotion to gain larger markets in the future.

In West Texas, Plains Growers have launched a program which seeks to combine research and promotion with realistic approaches to federal policies and other economic matters. This, too, has made great strides under able leadership and promises to accomplish more in the future.

Other examples need not be detailed here—but there can be no doubt that opportunities do exist for cotton folks who work to profit from them.

These opportunities must, first of all, be brought home to the people who grow cotton. Ginners, who are closest to the producer, especially need to see that their farmers understand the opportunities cotton offers them in 1958. Growers must understand this before planting time—before they decide not to plant—if they are to cash in on the growing of cotton in 1958.

"Cotton has a bright future." There is no question of this, in the opinion of the industry's best-informed leaders. But, as with the future of anything, the people within the industry must work to make that future bright.

Sydney C. Mack, Ginner, Planter, Dies at 74

Sydney C. Mack, ginner and cotton planter, died Dec. 30, at his home in Newport, Ark. He was 74.

He started the Mack Brothers Cotton Co., in Newport in 1941. He was a past president of the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association and a member of the National Cotton Council and the American Cotton Shippers' Association.

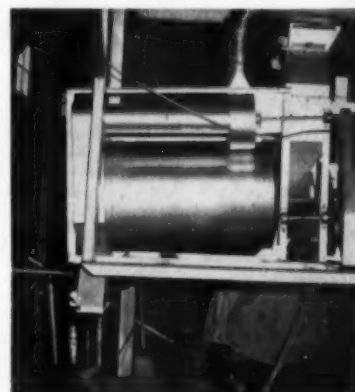
He was one of the original members of Jackson County Farm Bureau, which was organized in 1935. He had been a state director of the organization for several years.

Born in Moorefield, Mack, came to Jackson County in 1902. He started cotton farming and with his brothers, Jeff Mack and Judge L. L. Mack, accumulated extensive acreage in the White River bottoms. He was named president when the brothers incorporated their business into Mack Brothers, Inc, two years ago.

E. W. Thompson Dies

E. W. Thompson, a native of Sherman, Texas, who had long been associated with Mrs. Tucker's Foods, died Jan. 2. He was 66.

He is survived by his wife; one son, E. R. Thompson, who was associated with Mrs. Tucker's and Anderson, Clayton & Co. until he went in business for himself recently at Sherman; a daughter, sister and brother.



Leland Delinting Co. says Panogen covers seed best

Leland Delinting Company, Leland, Mississippi, had been in the cotton seed processing business almost 20 years when it installed the Panogen Cottonseed Treater shown above.

"The automatic Panogen Treater is the most trouble-free treating machine and gives best coverage of cotton seed," reports J. A. Collier, president. "Experience on our own 1,500 acre plantation agrees with Experiment Station findings that the better the coverage, the better the results in the field."

ADV.

California Gin Helping Fiber, Spinning Tests

With the aid of Kaweah Delta Cooperative Gin at Tulare, Calif., USDA recently completed a ginning test which is part of a comprehensive and intensive program of research aimed at identifying and measuring fiber properties as they relate to spinning performance.

John Adair, manager of the gin, and Bob Wills, a director of the gin association, worked closely with Vernon Moore of the National Cotton Council and USDA representative John Ross during the tests.

Cotton used for the tests was Acala 4-42 picked by machine on one of the farms operated by Wills.

Ross pointed out, "This particular test is part of a testing program, on a commercial scale, to evaluate and document the effect of drying and overhead seed cotton cleaning practices in combination with varying amounts of lint cleaning."

The 48 bales included in the test will be spun at Joanna Mills, Joanna, S.C. Information on fiber and spinning performance will be obtained and detailed information on relative costs associated with processing cotton with various treatments will be determined.

According to Ross, "The information developed in this, and subsequent tests, will be used as a basis for a comprehensive educational program expected to have the support of all segments of the industry."

The studies are sponsored by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute and the National Cotton Council, in cooperation with USDA.

DR. L. B. PARSONS, Lever Brothers Co. vice-president in charge of research and development, has been elected to the board of directors. He joined the company in 1939 and has headed research and development activities for Lever Brothers' since 1951.

Kirk Awarded Scholarship In Gin Engineering

Ivan W. Kirk of Groom, Texas, a senior in agricultural engineering, has received the first cotton gin engineering scholarship awarded by Plains Ginners' Association for 1957-58 at Texas Technological College.

Ira L. Williams, head of the Tech agricultural engineering department, reports that Kirk had a grade point average of 2.88 out of a possible 3.00.



A. M. ALTSCHUL



GARLON A. HARPER

On Program for Processing Clinic

TWO LEADERS who will take part in the program of the seventh Cottonseed Processing Clinic in New Orleans, Feb. 3-4, are shown here. Dr. A. M. Altschul, USDA Southern Regional Research Laboratory, will be moderator of a panel discussion on cottonseed meal, in which Garlon A. Harper, director, National Cottonseed Products Association Research and Education Division, will participate. The Processing Clinic is sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and USDA. Sessions are open to all interested in oilseed processing, and many members of the industry will attend. A list of speakers appeared Dec. 28 in The Press.

Dr. S. S. Chang Joins A. E. Staley Staff

Dr. Stephen S. Chang has joined the research staff of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. of Decatur, Ill., as senior research chemist in edible oils.

Born in North China, Dr. Chang received his B.S. degree in chemistry at Chi-Nan University in Shanghai in 1941. In the U.S. he studied at the University of Wisconsin, completed work on his Master's degree in chemistry at Kansas State College in 1949, and received his Ph.D. in food chemistry in 1952 from the University of Illinois, where he continued in research work with some teaching duties in food technology until 1955.

Before joining Staley's, he was with Swift and Co., in Chicago, doing research with edible oils and fats.

Bunce Appointed

Paul C. Bunce has been named assistant marketing specialist, Georgia Extension Service. He formerly was with Union Bag and Paper Co. and John Deere Plow Co.

Textile Men Optimistic About Coming Year

In spite of the unfavorable cotton situation and other current problems, the American textile industry approached the year's end with a belief that brighter days are ahead.

L. G. Hardman, Jr., of Commerce, Ga., who as president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute is the titular head of the nation's textile industry, called attention to the urgent need for immediate action regarding government-controlled cotton.

"It is apparent," he said, "that for the benefit of all segments of the nation's economy, Congress must act immediately to provide greater cotton acreage and a pricing policy designed to increase both domestic and foreign consumption of American Cotton."

Looking back over 1957, Hardman stated: "Certainly we regard 1957 as a year of accomplishment and we look to the future with courage and determination."

Goldwater Will Speak At Arizona Meeting

Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona will be the principal speaker at the annual membership meeting of Arizona Cotton Growers' Association. The group will meet Feb. 18 at the Westward Ho in Phoenix.

Directors are being elected by mail ballot.

Cotton Plow-up Hearing

Texas Department of Agriculture will hold a hearing Jan. 21 at Pharr. Purpose is to set cotton planting and plowup dates for the Lower Rio Grande Valley under pink bollworm control regulations.

FRENCH

*the best in screw presses and solvent extraction
systems and accessory oil milling equipment . . .

THE FRENCH OIL MILL MACHINERY CO., PIQUA, OHIO

New Ways To Beat Bugs

(Continued from Page 7)

a light coating of paraffin. Holes are pricked through the paraffin with a pin to help the adult weevils feed. The females deposit some eggs in the diet, but not enough to make mass production possible.

Female weevils normally deposit their eggs readily in cotton squares, in which they first eat out a small hole. But they rarely deposit more than one egg per square, which must be carefully removed after cutting the square open. This operation requires painstaking labor, as well as considerable greenhouse space to provide a constant supply of squares, which makes prohibitive the cost of rearing large numbers of weevils from eggs obtained in this manner.

Eggs deposited on the diet are gathered easily after 24 hours by the use of a small brush. They are then washed to remove micro-organisms and placed one by one in sterile vials containing a small quantity of the diet. The eggs hatch in these vials, and the larvae feed, grow, and develop into adult weevils. They will not reproduce, however, unless cotton-flower pollen is added to the feeding material.

Use of the diet will make available numbers of laboratory-raised insects for studies to determine: (1) the substance or nutrient in cotton plants that attracts boll weevils; (2) whether cotton breeders can develop new varieties of cotton that do not contain these substances; (3) possibility of feeding into the cotton plant a systemic material that would prevent or inhibit normal development of boll weevils or perhaps other insects that feed on cotton plants.

Another benefit which might result is that of developing an attractant that can be used in conjunction with insecticides to destroy weevil infestations. Further, the diet makes studies possible that may eventually reveal some physiological weakness in boll weevils that might be taken advantage of in controlling them.

The nutrients—protein, carbohydrate, fat, vitamins, and minerals known to be needed for insects—are included in the diet for rearing boll weevils to the adult stage. The diet is termed semi-synthetic because crude protein containing some unidentified nutrient is used.

A similar diet is employed for adult boll weevils, except that pollen from the flowers of cotton plants must be added to initiate feeding and egg laying, and thus make reproduction possible.

The boll-weevil diet must be produced and kept under thoroughly aseptic conditions in order to rear the insects. Because of the difficulty in providing and maintaining such conditions, scientists are attempting to develop a diet that does not require these precautions.

This work may lead to development of a sure-shot, economical killer for the greatest potential predators that cotton has.

• **Nickels for Hair** — North Carolina is investing some of its farmers' nickels trying to breed more hair on to cotton. The money for this, as well as for other cotton research, comes from the "Nickels for Know-How" program in North Carolina. Feed and fertilizer buyers voluntarily assess themselves five cents on every ton they buy to be invested in farm research.

Someone noticed, several years ago,

that weevils seemed to avoid cotton plants with exceptionally hairy leaves. So, since 1954 North Carolinians W. K. Wannamaker and W. H. Wessling have been working to develop weevil-resistant cotton varieties.

Ten to 30 percent less damage from boll weevils is the result of their effort.

Two different types of hairy cotton—"Pilose" and "MU-8" are the varieties injured 10 to 30 percent less than standard commercial, upland cotton grown in their tests for two years.

Their research is in the preliminary stage, they emphasize. And the weevil-resistant cottons are a long way from being as good in fiber quality and yields as our present commercial cottons. But they're greatly encouraged by such things as these, which they recently reported in North Carolina Farm Research:

"The studies show that both hair density and hair length are important. Preliminary observations suggest that long hairs on the stems and leafstalks interfere with the weevils' movements, and that dense hairs inside the squares discourage egg-laying.

"Since both the coarse hair type of MU-8 and the short pubescence of Pilose are controlled by different single genes, it is a simple matter to combine both forms of hairiness in one strain. The combination has been made, and the resulting type of hair has the length and density of both parents. The new type is being tested for weevil resistance this year.

"Hairy strains show more resistance to weevils when grown in pure stand than when grown in mixture with susceptible types. This is a very important finding since it means that if a commercially acceptable, hairy-type cotton could be developed, its resistance would probably increase as it replaced non-hairy types in cultivation."

• **Pinks Need Nectar** — Far from North Carolina, at the Pink Bollworm Research

Center at Brownsville, Texas, researchers are excited over the evidence that cotton nectar is an important food for adult pink bollworms.

Laboratory and field cage tests proved that a nectar-less cotton variety greatly limited the build-up of the pink bollworm, apparently because of lack of food for the moths.

"A promising lead for future work," commented USDA Entomologist L. W. Noble.

• **Attractants** — Another weapon that researchers hope to use in the cotton insect fight is called "attractants." These are lures — natural or synthetic — designed to lead pests to their doom. USDA entomologists already have used them successfully against the Mediterranean fruit fly and the male gypsy moth.

Chemicals, weeds, flowers and numerous other materials are being studied in the hope of finding the irresistible ingredient that may become the Chanel No. 5 to trap the unsuspecting weevil or worm.

• **Many Other Weapons** — Diseases that attack cotton pests and parasites that prey on them are some of the other guns that scientists are trying to turn upon cotton's foes.

They remember how much research helped when the weevil first invaded the South, not only to provide poisons but also to develop varieties that did better under weevil conditions. And, they are confident that science can continue to come up with answers that will help keep cotton profitable.

Damaged Peanuts Get Loans

USDA has announced loan schedules for Virginia-Carolina peanuts showing more than seven percent weather damage. Loans are available through Peanut Growers' Cooperative Marketing Association, Franklin, Va.

Stick and Green Leaf Machines

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CAN

SBA

HELP YOU?

Larston D. Farrar, a Washington business writer, is the author.

MANY FIRMS in the cotton industry have asked questions about Small Business Administration loans, and some firms have secured loans. The following special information provides verbatim answers from SBA officials to questions often asked.

What types of loans are available from the Small Business Administration, and what businessmen are eligible?

Small Business Administration loans are available to small companies in the manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing and service fields. There are four types of SBA loans. These are: (1) participation; (2) direct; (3) limited loan participation; and (4) disaster.

A "participation" loan is one made jointly by the Small Business Administration and banks or other private lending institutions. Two-thirds of the agency's loan approvals are in this category. In many cases of bank-participation loan agreements, the bank will assist the potential borrower with the filing of the loan application. If not, the potential borrower should visit one of the SBA

field offices, discuss his financial need with a financial specialist and obtain the proper loan forms.

A "direct" loan is one in which there is no bank participation. All of the funds are advanced by the government. It is the policy of the SBA to make direct loans only after the possibility of negotiating a bank-participation agreement has been exhausted. The SBA will not make any type of loan, direct or participation, until the potential borrower has tried, unsuccessfully, to obtain a regular bank loan. By law, the Small Business Administration can make loans to small firms only when financing is not otherwise available to them on reasonable terms.

The small business owner, therefore, should first seek a needed loan from his local bank, or other local source of financing. If the private lender will not make the loan by itself, but is willing to do so if the SBA agrees to participate in it, the businessman may apply for a bank-SBA participation loan. If the bank will not make a loan even with the Small Business Administration participation, the businessman then may apply for a direct loan from the SBA. His application must be accompanied by a letter from the bank stating that it is unable to make the loan. If the businessman's firm is located in a city of 200,000 population or more, his application to the SBA must be accompanied by letters from two banks stating that they cannot grant the requested loan.

A "limited loan participation" loan is designed especially to assist small retailers, wholesale distributors and service establishments, although other types of business loans are also available to them. As a rule, small concerns in these fields have very little in the way of tangible collateral which they can pledge for a loan. However, they often have a good earnings record, competent management, and a creditable record with local banks for meeting their obligations. Under this plan, the SBA will participate with a bank in a loan to a firm up to a maximum of \$15,000, or 75 percent of the total amount of the loan, whichever is the lesser. Generally, the participating bank's share in the loan must represent additional exposure on the part of the bank equal to not less than 25 percent of the total amount of the loan. The maximum maturity on limited loan participation agreements is five years. Maturity of other types of SBA loans may be as long as 10 years. The method for obtaining a limited loan participation agreement is the same as for any other type of bank-participation loan.

A "disaster" loan is made to businessmen, home-owners, and individuals, in areas designated as "disaster areas" by the President. These are low-interest loans—two percent—made to tide over those stricken by disaster until they can get on their feet. Strictly speaking, any citizen in a disaster area can get a disaster loan, if he can show that his diffi-

culties are due primarily to the flood, hurricane, or other disaster which has struck the area.

Is it any easier to get a Small Business Administration loan if I can arrange for partial private financing?

Naturally, if a local bank, which is familiar with a small firm's credit record and its day-to-day operations, is willing to share in a Small Business Administration loan to the firm, this helps to assure the Agency that the loan is a good risk. Further, since the bank has done more of the necessary credit investigation before the loan request is submitted to the Small Business Administration, the Agency usually can process this type of application more quickly.

What are the maximum amounts available?

The amount which you may borrow from the Small Business Administration depends upon how much you need to carry out the intended purpose of the loan. However, under the Small Business Act of 1953, which created the Agency, the largest loan the Small Business Administration can make to any one borrower is \$250,000. This is the maximum both for a direct Agency loan or for the Agency's share of a participation loan.

The Small Business Administration is authorized to make loans of more than \$250,000 to groups of small firms which have formed a corporation to produce or obtain raw materials or supplies. In the case of these so-called "pool loans," the maximum amount is \$250,000 multiplied by the number of small firms which have formed the corporation.

What are the terms of repayment on a loan?

The Small Business Administration's business loans generally are repayable in regular installments, usually monthly, including interest on the unpaid balance.

General business loans may be for as long as 10 years, loans under the limited loan participation plan for a maximum of five years, and pool loans for a maximum of 20 years.

The interest rate on the Small Business Administration's direct business loan has been set by the Agency's loan policy board at six percent per annum. In participation loans, the private lender may set the rate of interest on the entire loan, provided it does not exceed six percent per annum. The interest rate on the Agency's pool loans is five percent per annum.

Do I need government contracts to be eligible for a loan?

Not at all, although of course the Agency does make loans to small firms which need working capital to carry out government contracts.

How long must I wait, normally, for action on a loan?

The Small Business Administration acts promptly on all applications, and in most cases a decision can be given within



DeLisle-Pikey install popular Panogen Process

DeLisle-Pikey Gin & Delinting Co., of Conran, Missouri, studied reports from agricultural colleges in all cotton producing states, then installed the automatic Panogen seed treater shown above.

"From now on, all seed treated in our plant will be Panogenized," says Chas. Pikey, Jr. "Our customers receive excellent results from Panogenized seed and also like the pink coloring."

ABV.

about three weeks. However, the time required to process a particular application depends in part upon the care with which the businessman has prepared his loan request, the completeness of the information he has furnished, and the amount of work necessary for the Small Business Administration to give full consideration to all elements of the application.

As pointed out previously, the Agency generally can act more quickly on an application for a participation loan than on one for a direct loan, since the bank provides the Small Business Administration much of the necessary credit information.

How can I determine whether I qualify as a small business?

There are two important considerations here. First, as defined in the Small Business Act, your firm must be independently owned and operated and not dominated in its field. Second, you must meet the SBA's criteria in regard to dollar volume of business. In general, the Agency classifies a wholesale concern as small if its yearly sales are \$5 million or less, and a retail or service trades firm as small if its yearly sales or receipts are \$1 million or less.

What sort of records and information will I need to present?

In considering an application for either a participation or a direct loan, SBA will want the same kind of information that a bank needs when weighing a loan request. The Agency will want to know the proposed purpose of the loan; your financial condition; how you propose to repay the loan, and the available collateral.

Where do I go to apply for an SBA loan? Whom do I see?

As indicated, you should first see your local bank about a bank loan, or a bank-Small Business Administration participation loan. If the bank cannot extend the financing on its own, or in participation with the Small Business Administration, you may then apply to the Agency for a direct Government loan. The local bank most likely can give you the address of the nearest of the Small Business Administration's 37 field offices, which are located in major business centers across the nation. Or, if you live in or near a large city, you might check the "U.S. Government" section of its telephone directory to see if a SBA office is located there. You can obtain the address of the nearest field office through written inquiry to the Small Business Administration, 811 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington 25.

Can I use part of an SBA loan to pay off a first mortgage against my place of business? Can I use a part of such a loan to liquidate other indebtedness against my business?

In general, SBA will allow the use of proceeds of one of its loans to pay off a first mortgage against a property only when the mortgage has already been substantially repaid and only a relatively small part of it remains due. In such cases the funds may be used to pay off the first mortgage holder and SBA will then take a first mortgage as collateral. If the prospective borrower has a first mortgage on his property that has a long time to run and is on favorable terms the Small Business Administration will not advance funds to pay it off.

Many of the business loans approved

by the Small Business Administration are used to pay off various types of indebtedness that the businessman has incurred. It is often advantageous to the borrower to consolidate all of his debt obligations in this manner.

Instead of obtaining a formal written refusal from a bank or insurance company, can I have a real estate broker furnish a letter to the effect that specific banks and insurance companies have refused to accept a mortgage loan against my business property?

No. The Small Business Administration requires that the prospective borrower first visit his bank of account and discuss the possibility of obtaining a private loan before he can apply for a government loan. In larger cities he is required to try to obtain the funds from one other bank in addition to his bank of account.

How far back should I be required to submit an operating statement?

Detailed financial statements covering at least three years of operation are usually required, and in some cases SBA may ask for statements covering the past five years.

Can I make a loan to improve my business structure, expand is, re-equip it and renovate it, or otherwise make it more modern?

Yes. Many SBA loans are made for

these purposes. Loans are made by SBA to finance business construction, conversion of expansion; to finance the purchase of equipment, facilities, machinery, supplies or materials, and to supply working capital.

If I am turned down by a regional office, can I appeal to the Washington headquarters office?

It is not necessary to make such an appeal since regional offices, while they have authority to approve smaller SBA loans, do not have authority to decline them—they can only recommend to the Administration in Washington that they be declined. Such loans are always reviewed in Washington. When a loan application is declined by the Washington office, the businessman may appeal for reconsideration if he can show that he can successfully overcome the objections that the SBA had for refusing the loan.

Farms Costs at New High

Prices farmers pay reached an all-time high on Dec. 15, USDA reports.

Farmers' prices received for crops and livestock were unchanged from a month earlier, on the average.

As compared with a year earlier, the index of prices paid was 299 against 290. The mid-December index of prices received was 242 percent of the 1910-14 base period. A year ago it was 235.



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CALENDAR

Conventions - Meetings - Events							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

• Jan. 13-14—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz. For information, write Council headquarters, P.O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Jan. 28—Cooperative Ginners' Association of Oklahoma annual convention. American Legion Building, Hobart. Mrs. Lucile Millwee, P. O. Box 631, Carnegie, secretary-treasurer.

• Feb. 3-4—Cottonseed Processing Clinic. Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and Valley Oilseed Processors' Association. C. E. Garner, 416 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• Feb. 10-11—Annual joint convention, Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives. Baker Hotel, Dallas. For information, write Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin.

• Feb. 10-11 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, 714 Henry Grady Building, Atlanta. Concurrent with joint meeting of Alabama-Florida, Carolinas and Georgia Cotton Ginners' Associations.

• Feb. 10-11 — Joint convention, Alabama-Florida, Carolinas and Georgia Cotton Ginners' Associations. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, 714 Henry Grady Building, Atlanta, executive vice-president, Alabama-Florida and Georgia Associations. E. O. McMahan, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary, Carolinas Ginners' Association. Meeting concurrent with Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 12-14—Cotton Research Clinic. Pinehurst, N.C. For information, write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• Feb. 27-28—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Edgar L. McVicker, 307 Bettles Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• March 4-5—Western Cotton Production Conference. Hotel Cortez, El Paso, Texas. Sponsored by Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council.

• March 7-9—West Coast Division, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach, Calif.

• March 10-12 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. Sponsored by Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, Tennessee Ginners' Association and Louisiana-Mississippi Ginners' Association, which will have annual meetings in conjunction with Exhibit. For information on exhibit, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark.

• March 10-12 — Joint convention, Arkansas-Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana-Mississippi Ginners' Associations. Memphis, Tenn. Held in conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive for Arkansas-Missouri Association; Gor-

don W. Marks, Jackson, Miss., executive for Louisiana-Mississippi Association; and W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., executive for Tennessee Association.

• April 10-11 — Cotton Merchandising Research Clinic. Commodore Perry Hotel, Austin, Texas. For information write Joel F. Hembree, P. O. Box 8020, University Station, Austin.

• April 13-15 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, Dallas. For exhibit information, write Edward H. Bush, president, Gin Machinery and Supply Association, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas 26.

• April 13—National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting, Dallas Texas. Tom Murray, 714 Henry Grady Building, Atlanta, executive secretary.

• April 14-15—Valley Oilseed Processors' annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 416 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 21-23—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Memphis. For information, write AOCS headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• May 5-6—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 19-20 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Quartz Mountain Lodge, Lake Altus. Edgar L. McVicker, 307 Bettes Building, Oklahoma City, secretary.

• June 1-3—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Hotel Galvez, Galveston. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 4-6—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. B. C. Lundy, Greenville, Miss., and Woodson Campbell, Hollandale, Miss., co-chairmen.

• June 5-7—American Cotton Congress at Harlingen, Texas, and Matamoros, Mexico. For hotel or motel reservation write: Harry Nunn, Madison Hotel, Harlingen. For general information write to Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas.

• June 8-10—International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Baker Hotel, Dallas. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 23-24—Joint convention, North Carolina, South Carolina and Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Associations. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers' Building, Raleigh, N.C.; C. M. Scales, 318 Grande Theatre Building, Atlanta; or Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S.C.

• Aug. 12-14—Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Memorial Center, Brownsville, Texas. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

• Oct. 20-22—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Chicago. For information, write AOCS headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Dec. 18-19—Beltwide Cotton Production Conference. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

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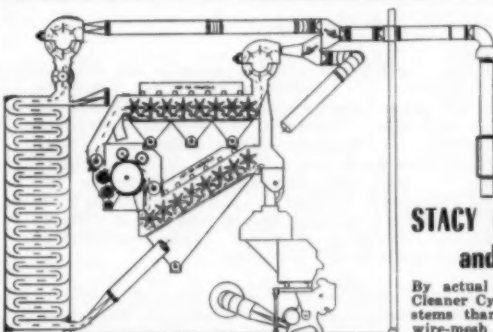
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During the past year many Stacy Cleaners have been equipped with Grid Bars instead of screens with amazing results. In examining the trash we found full cotton leaves, and practically all of the stems, sticks and trash were removed, most of which could not possibly have passed through a wire-mesh screen.

These Grid Bars are available for all Stacy Cleaners now in the field. The more leaf trash left in the cotton entering the gin stands, the greater the loss of lint at the lint cleaners, as the cotton fibres adhere to each particle of trash and is thrown off.

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(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States, Canada and Latin America also give this information.)

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Chuck Key

(Continued from Page 14)

tangs trouble this season, scoring seven points when the Tech cagers again upset the Ponies 72-70 in the 1957 Southwest Conference pre-season tournament at Houston).

Chuck came up the hard way. When he entered Texas Tech, after making only honorable mention all-district for Tom S. Lubbock High School, he found that the basketball scholarships were all taken up.

• **He Knows How To Climb**—But Chuck plugged away and soon made the starting freshman lineup alongside highly-touted all-staters. For his freshman efforts he earned a part-scholarship. Key continued to improve, and by mid-term of his sophomore year he was on a full scholarship.

Chuck stands 6-3, just average in these days of tree-top basketballers. Since he weighed only about 160 pounds after co-captaining the Lubbock West-erners, some doubted whether he'd be sturdy enough for varsity basketball, which is not nearly the "no contact" sport the rulesmakers may have once intended.

From the beginning, Chuck was considered an excellent outside shooter, but at first he wasn't rated strong enough to be an all-around player. Chuck put on weight, about 20 pounds, and as he grew so did the confidence of Coaches Polk Robison and Gene Gibson that Key would make the Red Raiders a good hand.

A junior now, Chuck is in Tech's "top six," who will start most of the Raider's games as Texas Tech launches South-west Conference championship play for the first time in the history of the huge school on the South Plains.

Chuck isn't sure yet whether he will go into the cotton industry. But if the right spot opens up, he'll be ready because he is studying industrial management at Texas Tech.

What's more, Chuck won't mind starting a number of notches down from the top. He's already proved he knows how to climb.

Burma Plans To Increase Peanut Production

The government of Burma has begun a four-way plan to expand peanut acreage and production with a view to becoming self-sufficient in edible oils. Under the plan, which went into effect in the 1956-57 crop year, peanut acreage is to be increased about 335,000 acres over the area of 810,000 acres harvested in 1955-56. The acreage increase in 1956-57, however, was only about 35,000 acres. A further increase of 68,000 acres is planned for 1957-58, USDA reports.

An anticipated yield of 900 pounds of unshelled peanuts per acre on the increased acreage scheduled for the four-year period (possibly too optimistic in view of the present 535-pound yield) would produce an additional 150,000 tons of peanuts, equivalent to around 40,000 tons of peanut oil. This additional oil would make a total annual domestic supply of about 100,000 tons of edible oils, the estimated requirements this year. However, the plan makes no allowances for a slight annual increase in population and purchasing power.

About 40,000 tons of peanut oil and 20,000 tons of sesame oil were produced in 1955-56.



Storage Studies May Aid Ginners

GINNERS, as well as farmers, may benefit from research on storage of seed cotton now underway in Arkansas. The objective is to find economical ways to store seed cotton before ginning, in order to eliminate or reduce the rush of ginning. Trailer baskets with open and closed sides are being used. John L. Dameron, left, assistant director in charge of the Cotton Branch Experiment Station, Marianna, Ark., and E. D. McGahhey, research assistant, are shown reading thermocouples to check the temperature of cotton stored in a trailer.

• Ginners Get Safety "Do's"—"Don'ts"

"FOR YOUR SAFETY" is the title of a practical guide prepared for the ginning industry of Texas through the co-operation of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and the Engineering Department of Texas Employers' Insurance Association.

A message in the booklet to gin employees points out that safety depends largely upon the individual. Each person is urged to learn and follow these instructions:

• **Things To Do** — Keep in mind that the ginner is in charge. Always follow his instructions.

Be alert. Get proper sleep and food. No drinking.

Avoid rushing. Watch your step while climbing in and out of trailers, on machinery, steps, etc.

Correct or report any unsafe conditions.

Keep aisles, walkways, steps, etc. clear. Get help when moving or lifting heavy objects.

Get first aid for all injuries. Notify ginner if trip to doctor is necessary.

Be sure everyone is in the clear before starting machinery.

Keep hands and feet in the clear when turning the press or removing a bale.

Check all ladders before climbing. Is footing secure? Is top secure? Any cracked or broken rungs or siderails?

See that all guards are kept in place. Wear proper eye protection when welding (or watching welding operations), drilling, grinding, etc.

Read and follow handling instructions printed on containers of cotton poison and seed treating chemicals.

• **Things To Avoid** — Don't engage in horseplay on the job.

Don't wear loose or floppy clothing.

Don't use unsafe handtools such as mushroomed hammers and chisels, tools with broken or loose handles, etc.

Don't put belts on moving machinery. Don't use wire or catgut to clean gin stands (use soft pine stick).

Don't work on or around machinery without being authorized.

Don't wear gloves around moving machinery.

Don't use gasoline as a cleaner.

Don't dress a belt at the point where it goes on the pulley.

Don't work on electrical equipment unless this is a part of your regular duties.

Don't place feet beneath trailer tongue while hooking or unhooking a trailer.

Don't breathe too much smoke from gin fires or fumes from fire extinguisher fluids.

Don't enter bur burner to clean it until you are sure all coals are thoroughly cool.

Korea's Cotton Imports, Use Up in 1956-57

Korea's cotton imports were 217,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in the 1956-57 season, according to reports to USDA.

This is 85 percent higher than the unusually low imports of 117,000 bales in 1954-55. All cotton is imported from the United States and financed under the Public Law 480.

Cotton consumption in Korea was estimated at 270,000 bales in 1956-57, up 21 percent from 1955-56. Mill consumption (imported cotton) was 198,000 bales, while nonmill consumption accounts for practically all domestically-grown cotton, which is used for quilts, mattresses, lining for clothing, and spinning for home use.

Cotton production in Korea is not expected to increase in 1957-58. The 72,000 bales grown in 1956-57 represented a decrease of about 11 percent from the 1955-56 crop, and the 1957-58 crop is expected to drop still further to 50,000 bales. Limited arable land for food production is expected to prevent any sizable increase in cotton production.

Arkansas Planning New Experiment Stations

Two new research stations are planned in the eastern part of Arkansas, Dr. John W. White, Arkansas Experiment Station director, recently announced.

One will be in Mississippi County and the other below Pine Bluff.



Arkansas Co. Panogenizes 12,000 tons of cottonseed

During the past three years, the St. Francis Valley Pedigreed Seed Company of Parkin, Arkansas, has treated an estimated 12,000 tons of cotton seed with liquid Panogen in its modern plant shown above.

"We've found Panogenized seed is unanimously accepted by farmers in both our domestic sales and export trade," reports E. D. McKnight, Jr. "Furthermore, we've had no trouble whatsoever with our Automatic Panogen Treater during all this time."

McKnight believes his company was the first in Arkansas to switch to the Panogen Process exclusively for the treatment of cottonseed.

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Enjoy a
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KELLY-DUPLEX

feed mill
equipment

Plan now to cash in
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Write today for our
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The Duplex Mill & Manufacturing Co.
Dept. CG, Springfield, Ohio



Photo Courtesy Jack Creel, Lubbock.

They're Having a Busy Administration

OFFICERS of Plains Ginners' Association during one of the most hectic periods in the history of that West Texas cotton area are shown here. Left to right are Orville Bailey, Roundup, vice-president; Earl Hobbs, New Deal, president; and Dixon White, Lubbock, secretary-treasurer.

Feed Operations Stop

Paymaster Feed Mills is closing its plant at San Angelo, Texas, but will

maintain a sales office there. The mill has operated since 1906. Manufacturing now will be at the Western Cottonoil Co. Paymaster unit in Abilene.

City Cotton Better

No Farmers Putting Worms on It

Cotton growers now have one of their problems solved. All they have to do to make their crop look better is to stop putting worms on it, according to a conversation overheard in a Memphis store. The Commercial Appeal reports:

"Are those cotton plants in front of that garage?" a woman asked a cashier in a store.

"Yes, ma'am," said the cashier. "They're cotton, all right."

"But they look awfully green. The cotton out in the fields seems to have lost most of its leaves."

"Oh well," said the cashier thoughtfully, "that's because the farmers put worms on their cotton in the fall, to eat the leaves off."

Finns Use More Cotton

Finland set a record in 1956-57 cotton imports, USDA reports. The 77,000 bales brought into Finland represented 15 percent increase over 1955-56.

Storage Not Expanded

Commodity Credit Corporation in 1957 was able to store all surplus farm products without expanding emergency storage facilities—the first time since 1951.

belton superior bagging

the best protection
against handling
and weather

2 lb. weight—21 lbs. TARE
Open weave Jute Bagging
Pretested for uniform strength
Makes cleaner, stronger bales
"Built to Stand the Pressure"

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Belton, South Carolina

KEMGAS How Statifier
Cuts Costs ...
Boosts Gin Production

Experienced Ginners Know...

... the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gin. It reduces sponginess so that losses from broken ties are practically eliminated. Press repairs are kept at a minimum. It turns dry, harsh-feeling samples into smooth ones that have a slightly longer staple.

"Magic Wand" Moisture Control

The gentle mist of "wet water" now has the most dependable control yet devised. Two steel rods (Magic Wands) protruding up through the bottom of the lint slide are connected to two sensitive-but-rugged micro switches under the slide. When the batt of cotton depresses the "wands" the mist starts. The Moist wetting agent insures quick, uniform penetration... costs less than 2¢ a bale and wet water only adds about 8 lbs. to a 500 lb. bale. Breaks in the batt, releasing either "Magic Wand" or both, instantly stop the mist and prevent wetting the lint slide.

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Tax Relief Outlined FOR COTTON GROWERS

Due to excessively heavy rainfall during recent months, many cotton growers suffered substantial losses to crops. The question now arises as to what effect these losses will have on the federal income tax liability for 1957 and whether special provisions exist to provide tax relief.

Unfortunately, no deduction is allowable for the value of growing crops which are damaged or ruined by heavy rainfall or any other casualty. Section 165-1C of the regulations under the 1954 Code provides that "the total loss by frost, hailstone, storm, floods, or fire of a productive crop is not a deductible loss in computing taxable income."

This rule seems to be in line with a number of court decisions holding that casualty loss deductions are not allowable on losses of anticipated income. The Farmers Tax Guide commenting on this subject is as follows: "Loss of unharvested crop, or raised livestock, or products, is a loss of anticipated income and is never deductible if you report on the cash basis. If you report on the accrual basis, such loss is deductible only if the items are included in your inventory at the beginning of your taxable year. In such a case, the deduction is obtained by omitting the item from your inventory at the close of your taxable year, and a separate deduction is not allowed."

Naturally, farmers are entitled to deduct the loss incurred in the operation of the farm. The expense of planting and growing the crops such as plowing, seeding, chopping, etc. should be deducted as business expense in the usual manner. If no income is received from the crop or if the income is insufficient to absorb the producing costs, the resulting loss may be used to offset income from other sources for the taxable year.

If the deductible business expenses exceed taxable income from all sources for 1957, the Internal Revenue Code provides that the resulting loss may be carried back to 1955 and deducted from income previously reported for that year. The tax may then be recomputed for 1955 and a refund obtained of tax previously paid. If the loss is not absorbed by taxable income of 1955, the remainder may be carried to 1956, 1958, 1959, 1961, and 1962 in that order until completely absorbed. This procedure will provide the maximum tax advantage and is available to anyone suffering a business loss.

The Internal Revenue Service has provided an easy to read explanation on this and other farm tax problems in the Internal Revenue Service Publication No. 225, "Farmers' Tax Guide," which can be obtained free of charge from the nearest office of the Internal Revenue Service, or from most county agents.

BY ELLIS CAMPBELL
DALLAS DISTRICT DIRECTOR
U.S. INTERNAL REVENUE
SERVICE

Record Surplus Disposal, Loss \$1,600,000,000

USDA disposed of a record \$4,208,000,000 worth of farm surplus commodities during fiscal 1957, and an additional \$1,094,000,000 worth were moved from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1957.

National Cotton Council points out that 11,465,000 bales of cotton (\$2,068,000,000) were included in the total. Commodity Credit Corporation lost \$1,600,000,000 on disposal operations during the period; \$607,372,000 was lost on cotton.

■ **ERNEST GRIGGS**, ginner, has been elected 1958 president of the Chamber of Commerce at Humboldt, Tenn.

Mississippi Seed Group Holds Convention

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Mississippi Seed Improvement Association was held at the Greenwood County Country Club, Jan. 8, with President W. F. Lambert of Charleston, presiding.

The Association is Mississippi's official agency for certifying seed of known origin and purity, and persons interested in producing, using or promoting the use of better seeds or crops were in attendance.

Yugoslavia Buys Cotton

USDA reports that Yugoslave will buy \$1,600,000 worth of cotton under a new Public Law 480 agreement.

ANOTHER

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**THE
COTTON GIN
AND
OIL MILL
PRESS
DALLAS**

USDA, Private Groups Boost U.S. Farm Exports

Greater participation by private trade and farm groups in USDA's foreign market development programs was an important factor in pushing U.S. agricultural exports to an all-time high of \$4,500,000,000 during 1957, USDA announced.

Teamwork between these private groups and USDA is expanding markets abroad for American farm products. One acre of U.S. cropland out of five—60 million acres in all—is producing for export.

Wider and more energetic participation by private trade and farm groups in USDA's International Trade Fair exhibits, also largely a long-range market development activity, helped demonstrate American farm products to more foreign importers and consumers in 1957 than in any year since the Trade Fair programs began in 1955. There were more, larger and better exhibits.

Cotton market development work producing "cotton consciousness" has been followed by rising sales in numerous countries. Studies of cotton market conditions and consumer purchasing habits got well under way in 1957 in Western Europe, and promotional work through advertising and special fashion events

Texas Farmers Use More Strippers

Texas cotton growers used more mechanical strippers in harvesting their 1957 cotton crop and about the same number of mechanical pickers as in 1956.

Reports of county agents to Extension Cotton Work Specialist Fred C. Elliott indicate that 23,132 mechanical strippers were used in 123 Texas counties last year. This compared with 20,698 of the machines in 117 counties in 1956.

Farmers used 1,587 mechanical pickers in 77 counties in 1957, approximately the same number as in 1956, Elliott found.

moved forward at an increasing rate. Demand for cotton goods in Japan continued to rise in 1957, encouraged by a market promotion project. The increase has been noteworthy since it has been greater than the rise in Japanese national income. (Cooperation between USDA and Cotton Council International, representing the cotton industry, has been the subject of frequent articles in The Press).

New Cultural Practices Can Control Peanut Disease

Cultural practices that will control stem rot of peanuts have been announced by USDA and Southeastern Experiment Stations. The disease, also called Southern blight, costs peanut growers up to \$20 million yearly.

New control measures consist of (1) plowing fields so all surface debris is covered with clean soil to depth of three to four inches; (2) planting on flat or on slightly raised beds; and (3) cultivating so no soil is thrown against base of plants during growing season. These practices have effectively decreased incidence and severity of stem rot disease. In 1956 Georgia experiments, they resulted in 32 percent increase in yield of Spanish peanuts. In Virginia experiments, use of practices resulted in 80 percent increase in yield of Spanish peanuts and 78 percent yield increase in Virginia bunch peanuts.

Nothing New Department

Crushers Sought Foreign Trade 75 Years Ago

As cottonseed crushers work with soybean processors now on plans to increase markets abroad, the following item makes timely reading. It was published 75 years ago in the Memphis Commercial Appeal:

"Secretary of Commerce and Labor Strauss has appointed A. G. Perkins, Perkins Oil Co., to investigate foreign markets for cottonseed products."



Busy with Meetings

BRUNO SCHROEDER, Austin, executive vice-president of Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association and Texas Federation of Cooperatives, is busy with arrangements for two conventions in January and February. The Texas Federation was host, Jan. 6-8, to the annual meeting of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives at Houston. Schroeder also will handle many of the details in planning the joint meeting of the Texas Federation, Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association and Houston Bank for Cooperatives. This will be held Feb. 10-11 at the Baker Hotel in Dallas.



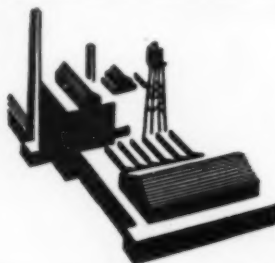
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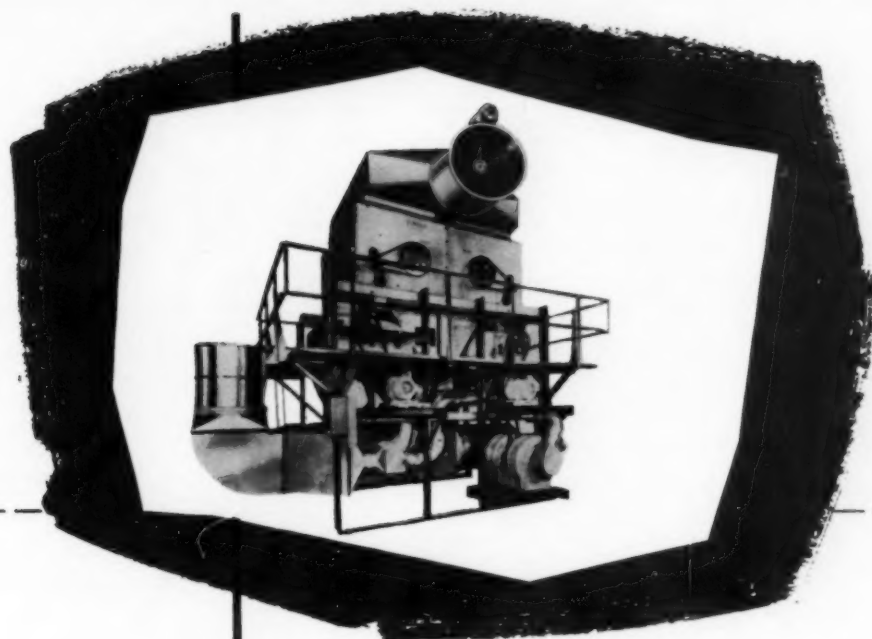


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*Be assured of having the finest
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**EARLY
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As the season is being finished in certain sections, progressive ginners are placing orders for Moss Lint Cleaners to be installed soon after the first of the year. Many plant owners have said they will not gin another year without a Moss. With this Lint Cleaner, cotton is raised a full grade or more. Color is improved and staple length is uniform. When you can help the farmer get more money for every bale, you will increase ginning volume and profits for yourself. Write, wire or call now and let us begin engineering a Moss Lint Cleaner to fit your requirements.

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What does the HOT ROLL BOX do? It **smooths** the sample by causing the seed roll to turn easier—speeds ginning.

How does the HOT ROLL BOX work? Next time the wife is ironing, try to slide her **cold** iron across a cotton sheet—then let the iron heat up and try again. Heated, it will glide much more smoothly, much easier. It is a thermostatically controlled copper plate installed in the upper portion of the seed roll box. Troublefree, fully automatic.

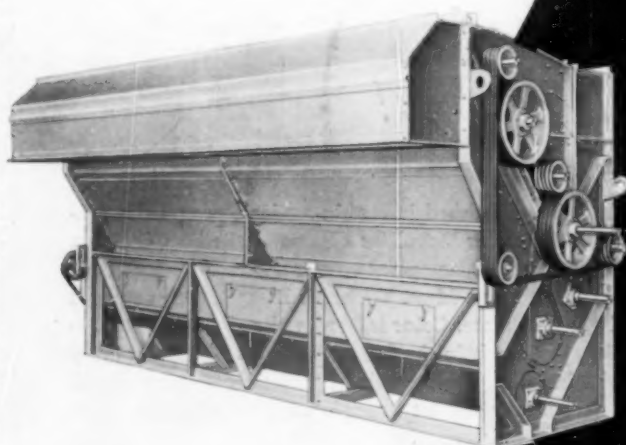
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Leaf Stick Trash



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The L-S-T Machine has been thoroughly field-tested with excellent results regardless of type cotton processed.

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For additional information regarding this great new machine, please contact The Murray Company of Texas, Inc., Dallas — Atlanta — Memphis — Fresno.

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